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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Linen Goods of All Kinds.

Of Standard Brands, at BATES & BELL'S.

All the Best Prints, 25c.,

At Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Blankets and Flannels,

Closing out regardless of cost, at Shellaby & Barclay's.

Boys' Wear.

Cassimeres, Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. BATES & BELL.

Central Skating Park.

The Meagher Brothers, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. These experts rank next to Jackson Haynes, the King of Skaters.

Woolen Dry Goods

Closing out very low on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

French Wool Corsets,

Best makes, with whalebone, BATES & BELL.

New Dry Goods.

Just opened. The only fresh stock in the city is on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Remnants of Flannels,

Dress Goods and Coburgs. BATES & BELL.

Country Merchants

Will find a full stock of Prints, Muslins, &c., at Barker & Co's. at the lowest Eastern prices.

Plain Colored Dress Silks.

A full line, all shades, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Bradley's Best Makes of Hoop Skirts,

BATES & BELL.

Wholesale Buyers

Of Dry Goods will find our stocks the most desirable and our prices the most popular in the city. Remember we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Linen Shirt Fronts,

Made of the finest and best Linens, wholesale and retail. BATES & BELL.

All Classes

Unite in saying] that SAWYERS' BARBERS' SOAP is the best in use for Shaving and the Toilet.

The House and Lot,

No. 26 Sampson street, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, at 2 o'clock. Size of lot, 40x80 feet.

Central Skating Park.

The Meagher Brothers, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. These experts rank next to Jackson Haynes, the King of Skakers.

At 25c.,

Fine Shirting Muslin; at 31c, extra quality 4-4 do at 37½c, double width Sheeting, at Barker & Co's. 59 Market Street.

McBride's King of Pain,

Is only good when you get the genuine article, and that is to be had at lower rates than can be had elsewhere in the city at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Rush for Ladies' Furs.

Winter not over, now is the time to buy your Ladies' Furs at the extensive and popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. All the new styles will be sold at a great reduction in order to close out our immense stock; also a large stock of Ladies' Fur Hoods and Skating Caps, Gents' Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves.

Central Skating Park.

The Meagher Brothers, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. These experts rank next to Jackson Haynes, the King of Skaters.

Notwithstanding

The advance in Dry Goods, Shellaby & Barclay continue to sell Prints, Muslins, Checks and Ginghams at prices of two weeks ago. Before making your purchases give them a call at Nos. 44 and 46 Market street.

A New Style

Of engagement ring is mentioned among the many novelties in an English paper. It is composed of three pieces, which can be separated, but never disunited, and which the wearer alone, being in the secret, is able to readjust into the centre knot. Many new styles of Pocket-books, Gold Pens, Albums, &c., &c., are offered at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,

The demand for these goods says the New York *Economist*, has been quite animated, and prices are decidedly firm. Jobbers have advanced shirtings from 5 to 7 cents per yard above last weeks prices. Prints have also advanced from 2 to 3 cents a yard in the last few days. But we would remind our readers that the firm of Shellaby & Barclay have just opened a large stock of the above goods, which they will sell at reduced prices notwithstanding the advance in the eastern markets. Call at Nos. 44 and 46 Market street before making your purchases. Keep in view the Bee Hive Stand.

Let us be Merciful to Ourselves.

The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them to some extent from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense, to provide against such contingencies, by taking an *antidote in advance*; in other words by fortifying the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia there is no remedy that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of Indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where Hostetter's Bitters can be procured, does so voluntarily; for as truly as Truth exists, this invaluable Tonic and Alterative would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the Billious it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed Constipation it affords speedy and permanent relief. In Canada, the West Indies and Australasia, the Bitters rank above all other medicines of the class, and the demand for them in all foreign countries increases every season.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weler, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western Market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready mad Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weler a call.

Pearls and Rubies.

White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

CITY ITEMS.

Nervous and Sick Headache

Are induced by indigestion, Costiveness, Foul Stomach, and a torpid state of the Liver, persons suffering from these complaints should avoid as much as possible the two free use of spiritous and malt liquors, coffee and tobacco, and keep the bowels open, by small but frequent doses of *Roback's Blood Pills*, and pursuing a regular course of habits, when they will find they never fail to remove the difficulty.

C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn Street,

Was the first to give laughing gas in Pittsburg. He was administering this agent with perfect success for more than two years before any other person gave it here. He also inserts the best and most beautiful gum teeth ever given for the price.

Bear in Mind

That if you wish to procure Liquor of any kind, for medicinal purposes, there is just one establishment in the city where reliable, guaranteed articles can always be had. That place is Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE vault recently constructed at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, under the direction of the National Monument Association, and to which the remains of the late President was removed a short time since, was visited a few days ago by a committee of the Association, consisting of Governor Oglesby, Hon. Newton Bateman, and ex-Secretary of State Hatch, when the casket containing the sacred ashes was opened, and for the last time were the features of the lamented Lincoln viewed by mortal eyes. The visit of the committee was an official one, and made in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Association, the object being to enable them to certify to the actual presence of the body in the casket. The face was examined through the glass covering which underlies the outer strata of the case, by the several gentlemen above named, and identified by each of them as that of the martyred President. The sad ceremony ended, the lid was again nailed down, and sealed with the signet of the Association. The great stone or slab was subsequently rolled to the door of the sepulchre, and fitted into its place, the finishing stroke given, and the solid masonry was in like manner as the casket impressed with the great seal of the corporation. The remains will now rest undisturbed till the National Monument shall be completed, when they will be deposited in their final resting place. The features of the deceased were scarcely discernible, the embalmment seeming to have offered but little, if any, resistance to the encroachment of corruption.

A CONTRABAND ON KENTUCKY UNIONISM.—A traveler dining at a hotel, in the interior of Kentucky, not long since, seeing "Union Maringues," on the bill of fare, called for some; when brought, he found them striped with secesh colors, red and white. Calling the "culled pusson," waiting on the table, he inquired: "Do you call these red and white things Union? Where is the blue?" "Yah! Yah!" says Sambo, "dem's good 'nuf Union for this place. Ginel Grant did'nt come in here with any of the hard licks to put in the blue; dey ouy get scratch a little, make de red and white come; da—at's so; dem's good 'nuff Union for this yerr place."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has sent three native agents, disguised as merchants, to explore Central Asia by different routes. Each one is independent of the others, and kept in ignorance of their appointment, so that on their return three independent narratives may be looked for. They are instructed to take note of all that they see, to observe the temper of the different peoples among whom they travel, whether movements are taking place in favor of Russia, and to visit Bokhara, Khokand and Samarcand before they turn back.

GEN. DYER, at the United States armory at Springfield, has ordered the remodeling of 5,000 of the Springfield rifle, with Albin's breech-loading improvement. The alteration does not materially change the appearance or affect the range, but provides for the discharge of eighteen cartridges in a minute. This weapon has not been examined by a Government commission, but it is generally believed that it will be adopted by the department.

A STORY is told of two New York aldermen, who were jealous of each other and had tried on every occasion to put each other down. At one meeting, one of them made a motion, when his opponent insisted that it should be reduced to writing; and unable to resist the temptation to exult at his advantage, cried out with a triumphant chuckle: "Ah! Teddy, I've got you now, for divil a stroke can you write at-all-at-all."

THE correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Concord, N. H., says the Democratic managers of that State invited Ex-President Pierce to address them in the parlor of a hotel, the night before their Convention, hoping that his indorsal of the President might give them favor at Washington, but that they did not dare to risk the effect upon the people of the State of having him speak in the Convention.

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSION.—The order emanating from Gen. Grant for the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner*, it is said, will not be the only one of a similar character if the present course of Rebel journals is not changed. It is notorious that many journals in the South are as bold and defiant in treasonable utterances as before or during the war. Gen. Grant is determined to put a stop to this firing of the Southern heart.

NASHVILLE AN OIL MART.—The discoveries of petroleum at Burksville, Kentucky, are beginning to have their effect upon the commerce of Nashville. Several consignments of the commodity have made their appearance in that market, and an enterprising Pittsburgh firm is making arrangements to put a boat regularly on the river between Nashville and the newly-discovered oil regions.

IMMIGRATION to our shores appears to be largely on the increase—the arrivals of last month being more than twice the number landed at this port during January of last year. The prospect is that during the ensuing year our population will receive unprecedented accessions of hard-working, industrious people from the crammed and over-crowded districts of Europe.—*New York Tribune.*

THE Rochester *Union* says: "The rapids in the Niagara river, directly opposite the Cataract House, are hardly covered by water at the present time, in consequence of an ice-jam having formed above, causing the water to run close to the Canada shore. The like was never known, it is said, in that locality."

THE Kentucky *Yeoman* now contains in its daily issue more than two columns of gubernatorial proclamations, fifteen in all, offering rewards that amount in the aggregate to over five thousand dollars, for the arrest of murderers who are yet at large.

A DELIBERATE act of suttee was perpetrated recently near Jubbulpore, India, the subject of it being the wife of a deceased barber. She sat on the pile of wood with her dead husband across her knees, until suffocated with the smoke and flames.

THE Dayton (Ohio) *Journal's* story about twenty-seven children having been drowned by breaking through the ice at Celina, Ohio, is pronounced a hoax.

Imaginary Poisoning.

A St. Louis paper describes a curious case of imaginary poisoning that recently occurred in that city at the "Western House," on Broadway. Four mischievous young men, boarders at the house, took into their heads to make a clandestine examination of the contents of a pack belonging to a peddler of Israelitish proclivities, for the purpose of ascertaining what sort of goods he dealt in. In the pack they found a paper containing a white powder, and they were anxious to ascertain what it was. One of them took a pinch of the powder, and after tasting of it pronounced it saleratus. Another swallowed a small quantity and declared that it was alum. The third tried it, and thought it was soda. The fourth gulped down a spoonful, and said it was starch. Being unable to agree, they made a close examination of the paper, and found written upon it the fearful word "poison." They all now felt a terrible griping in the stomach, and started on a full run for the nearest drug store. The store was closed, and in an agony of despair, the four young men rolled over on the pavement, and concluded to give up the ghost. The poison, however, was slow in its operation, and neither of them died. They found a druggist, and, getting him to examine the powder, discovered that it was starch! They immediately recovered, and declared that they would not attempt any more practical jokes upon the peddler.

A Murder in Montgomery County.

From Mr. Charles G. Franciscus, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, we learn of a shocking murder that took place in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county. It is understood that there are peculiar circumstances connected with the case that will be developed if an arrest and trial ever ensue. Dr. Joseph H. Levering, a physician of the township, was the victim. He had been out driving in the afternoon, making professional calls, and reached his home just after dark. He alighted from his carriage, and, without waiting to take tea, unhitched his horse and was leading him to the stable, only a few rods distant. It was about seven o'clock at the time. He had proceeded but part way when the assassin, who was concealed close by, fired at him, and he fell lifeless to the ground. The report of the firearm roused the Doctor's family, who rushed out and discovered his prostrate and lifeless body. He had been shot through the breast with no less than five bullets, any one of which would have proved fatal.

No trace of the assassin was discovered, and justice is for the time at fault. It was evident that plunder was not the object of the murderer. Dr. Levering was highly esteemed in the circles in which he moved. A large reward is offered for the arrest of the murderer.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Yesterday the jury in the case of McDonald vs. the Hudson River Railroad Company, rendered a verdict of $200 for the plaintiff. Owing to the negligence of the defendant's agents in running a detached engine down their road in October last the plaintiff lost two horses and a wagon.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Cattle Disease in Montgomery and Chester Counties.

SENATE ADJOURNED UNTIL FEBRUARY 27TH

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Worthington had read a letter from Dr. Hiram Corsen, of Montgomery county, relative to the prevalence of the cattle disease in Montgomery and Chester counties, and describing the character of the disease, and on motion of Mr. Bigham the subject was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Worthington, Graham, Connell, Glatz and James.

Mr. Lowry called up an act to authorize the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company to purchase the Erie and Waterford Plank Road, and also to repeal the act connecting the Erie and Allegheny road with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and to extend their road to the Allegheny river.

Mr. Bigham moved to amend by striking out "Allegheny river" and inserting "line of Venango county." Agreed to.

The bill passed a third reading, and was laid over.

Adjourned until Tuesday, February 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CASH PAYMENTS COMMENCED.

REBEL CLAIM FOR LAND BOUNTY.

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN ROSS.

Contraction of the Currency Move.

YEARLY INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

ARMY OFFICERS DISSATISFIED.

THE NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO!

PHOTOGRAPHERS DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Tribune's* special says: Treasurer Spinner, yesterday, commenced paying, in cash, all war and navy warrants amounting to $10,000, and under, and all Quartermasters and other disbursing officers checks under $5,000. All sums amounting to more than the sums mentioned, will be paid one half in cash and one half in certificates of indebtedness, in accordance with a recent regulation of the Treasury. As only about one-third as many certificates are being issued as formerly, the Treasurer is induced to believe that those now in the market will soon come up to par value.

Major General Terry is expected in Washington to-day in answer to a summons from the Reconstruction Committee.

Judge Barrett, Commissioner of the Pension Bureau, yesterday decided relative to the claim of an ex-rebel soldier for land bounty, on the ground that he had rendered military service to the government in the war of 1812, that by his participation in the war against the Union he had forfeited his title to any awards for services prior to the rebellion.

John Ross, whose claims to the chieftainship of the Cherokees were ignored by the Commission recently sent out to form treaties with the hostile Indian tribes, yesterday held a long interview with President Johnson. Ross is represented by the members of the Commission as possessing great wealth, and living a style of elegance unsurpassed by his more enlightened eastern brethren. His visit in Washington is believed to be for the purpose of securing his recognition by the government as Chief of the Cherokees.

The *World's* special says: The House Committee on Banking will report in favor of adopting some policy whereby the National Banks will be compelled to change the present system of allowing said banks to hold interest bearing legal tender notes for the redemption of their liabilities. This course will compel the National Banks to surrender the interest bearing legal tender notes and substitute legal tenders. This will be the first move towards a contraction of the currency.

The *World's* special says the Ways and Means Committee have divided up the various matters connected with the Tax Commissioners' report to sub-committees, who are holding daily sessions and examining into the matter referred to the respective Committees. It will be some time before the sub-committees will be ready to report to the Committee.

The *Tribune's* special says a private dispatch in Washington from a prominent member of the Connecticut Union State Convention states that a resolution recommending the early admission of Tennessee was voted down in the Committee on Resolutions.

The *Tribune* this morning publishes tables from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which show that the receipts of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, were $211,129,529,17, of which the amount collected by the Collectors and Assessors was $183,112,804,09. The expense of collecting this sum was $4,769,666,31.

The *Times'* special says there is much dissatisfaction expressed among army officers, who have served with distinction in the war, that the military bill, as last reported to the Senate, makes no provision for the promotion of any of the officers who sprang from or served with volunteers. Vigorous efforts will be made to secure this feature in the reorganization of the army.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, recently appointed Minister to Mexico, arrived in Washington yesterday, and had an interview with the President. He visits Washington upon private business, and will return to Ohio in a few days, there to remain until the Senate shall have acted upon his nomination as Minister to the Mexican Republic.

A delegation of leading photographers in the United States, are in Washington, asking to be relieved from the payment of any duties on their products, in stamps, and to be permitted to pay per centage on monthly sales each month. The Committee on Ways and Means gave them a hearing yesterday. Among the delegation are M. B. Brady, B. Gurney and C. D. Fredricks, of New York, and Alien Gardner of Washington.

TAX ON BANK DEPOSITS.

Compromise on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

PREPARATIONS FOR PITTSBURGH FENIAN CONGRESS.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—At the meeting of the banks of New York to-pay, at the American Exchange Bank, a committee was appointed to go to Washington to remonstrate with Mr. Spinner in relation to his proposed method of computing their revenue tax on the gross deposits instead of net deposits as heretofore. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: J. D. Vermilye, Merchants' Exchange Bank, George S. Coe, American Exchange Bank, and Edmund H[illegible]ight, of the Bank of the Commonwealth. The banks propose, it is said, to test the question.

The jury in the case of Matilda A. Moody vs. Geo. A. Osgood, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,500. Osgood had driven over the plaintiff with a sleigh.

A Washington special says influential politicians are endeavoring to effect a compromise on the freedmen's bureau bill. The basis is that if the President signs the bill, the Tennessee delegation will be at once admitted.

The *Post's* special says the Cabinet was considering the freedmen's bureau bill to-day.

The House Committee on Claims has rejected the Utah claim.

At the Fenian headquarters the attaches of the O'Mahoney branch are still engaged in making preparations for the sale of bonds, and offices for their negotiations are to be opened in all parts of the country. The day for the great demonstration in Union Square has not yet been fixed. The preparations for the Pittsburg Congress, which will commence on Monday, have been completed. The officers of Gen. Sweeny's staff have transmitted to Pittsburgh all the plans and estimates of the great campaign, which will be explained by Gen. Sweeny to the Congress. A meeting of Fenians was held on Friday night at Newark, when five hundred dollars was subscribed towards the Senatorial Treasury of the Brotherhood.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, says: Pareja's successor, whoever he be is charged with the duty of utterly annihilating every habitation that may be within reach of his guns, all along those thousands of leagues of the Pacific coast. Likewise, he is recommended to lose no time in regaining possession of the Chincha Islands, thereby opening hostilities with Peru, without the idle formality of a previous declaration of war.

Silk Manufactory Robbed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Silk Manufactory, Nos. 417, 419 and 421 West Thirty-fifth street, of Himenians & Silverman, was entered and robbed of $250 worth of goods, on Wednesday night, by a party of burglars, who before commencing operations, beat the watchman so severely that his recovery is doubtful, and left him lying insensible on the sidewalk.

Weather at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 16.—Thermometer at 8 o'clock was eleven degrees below zero; clear and still.

A DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Lincoln Memorial Flag.

REPORT ON LOYAL STATE DEBTS.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Newell, of New Jersey, in the speech which he delivered in part last night, defended the political character of the President, and maintained that the framers of the Constitution designed all men to be free and equal. This, he said, could not be carried out at that early period, because of the existence of slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation, he continued, makes citizens of those who have been set free, which involves the right of suffrage. States have no power to secede, and therefore none are out of the Union, and we call on the Reconstruction Committee to report in favor of admitting the Tennessee Representatives, and the other States sending loyal Representatives.

The following officers have been detailed as members of the Joint Board of army and navy officers to consider and report upon the subject of harbor defenses, torpedoes, &c.: Brigadier Generals J. L. Barnard, B. S. Alexander and Q. A. Gilmore on the part of the army, and Admirals Charles H. Davis and John A. Dahlgren, and Capt. James Alden on the part of the navy. The Board will assemble at the Navy Department on the 1st of March next.

The Department of State this morning received a flag from the people of Lyons, France, dedicated to the people of the United States, in memory of President Lincoln. The flag is of the finest fabric, three and a half metres in length and two and fifteen-hundredths metres in width, and is inscribed, "Popular Subscription to the Republic of the United States, in Memory of Abraham Lincoln, Lyons, 1865."

The report made to-day, by Representative Blaine, of Maine, from the Select Committee on the Debts of the Loyal States, includes data upon the subject from all the States except California, Oregon and Nevada. The sum total of such debts, as far as ascertained, is $467,954,364.

The reports of the Governors of the States, were not exact or in full, but approximate, and it is believed the total amount is not less than $475,000,000. The debts of the States are reported as follows: Pennsylvania, $53,527,335; Ohio, $64,867,813; Indiana $22,334,967; Illinois, $30,000,000; Michigan, $12,000,000; Wisconsin, $12,240,795; Minnesota, $2,518,361; Iowa, $2,200,000; Missouri, $9,446,575; Kentucky, $2,150,537; Kansas, $818,000. This does not include amounts raised by State taxation or by individuals.

The Committee recommend the reimbursement of States, in part upon a basis of the proportion of men furnished by each State. It was deemed too burdensome to require more than a fractional reimbursement, which could not impair the national credit, twenty-five per cent of average expenditure throughout the loyal States or fifty-five dollars for each man furnished according to the three years standard.

As recommended, this would produce the following amounts: Ohio, 237,976 men—$13,088,680. Indiana, 152,283 men—$835,565. Michigan, 80,865 men—$4,447,575. Wisconsin, 78,985 men—$4,344,175. Minnesota, 19,675 men—$1,081,125. Iowa, 68,812 men—$3,750,010. Missouri, 86,192 men—$4,740,560. Kentucky, 16,348 men—$3,939,140. Kansas, 18,654 men—1,025,970. Pennsylvania, 267,558 men—$14,715,690.

The amount to be imbursed shall be in registered bonds of not less than one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in lawful money and redeemable after twenty years from the date of said bonds which shall be dated July 1st, 1866, and interest payable on the first of January and July. The bonds authorized by this act shall not be delivered to any State until the Legislature thereof has formally consented to accept them on the terms set forth. Upon such being properly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Governor of any State, the Secretary shall issue the proper amount of bonds.

The following nominations, among others, were confirmed in Executive Session of the Senate to-day:

To be Consuls, Geo. Pomutnse, of Iowa, at St. Petersburg; Timothy S. Dickenson, of Indiana, at Leipsic; William B. Little, of Nevada, at Panama; Charles S. Page, of Iowa, at Zurich.

A delegation of photograph artists, representing several of the large cities of the United States, are still in Washington, seeking such changes in the existing revenue laws as will supercede the necessity of affixing stamps to their photographs and other productions of their art. They represent that the use of stamps has resulted in serious damage to pictures in defacing and discoloring them.

General Robert E. Lee, arrived here to-day, and is at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Lexington, (Va.) *Gazette*, says he has been summoned to appear as a witness before the Reconstruction Committee.

In response to an application received to-day, Secretary McCulloch decided that no general permit can be granted to importers of hides, and that before a cargo can be removed from a vessel, indubitable evidence must be produced that the hides have not been taken from animals that died from the effects of the cattle scourge.

James C. Butler, Commissioner of the State of Missouri to the Paris Exposition, has written a letter to Secretary Seward, announcing that Missouri will be well represented, and hoping the other States will not be neglected. Secretary Seward has replied with his approval of the course of Mr. Butler, and referring him and others to J. C. Derby, No. 40 Park Row, New York, for information concerning the plans of representation.

XXXIXth CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a joint resolution of thanks to the rescuers of the soldiers and officers from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Howard presented the petition of the citizens of Alexandria, Va., asking for a Territorial form of government for the State of Virginia. The petition was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, called up the Senate bill to extend the benefits of the Pension Laws to artificers of the army. Passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill in relation to the Court of Claims, which was passed. The bill allows an appeal to the Supreme Court from the Court of Claims, and provides that the regular session of the Court of Claims shall commence on the first Monday of December at one o'clock.

Mr. Dixon introduced a bill to prevent perversion of the mails to fraudulent purposes, authorizing the Post-master General to prevent the delivery of letters to fictitious addresses, and imposing a fine for mailing hand bills and circulars, to induce people to invest money in lotteries, and imposes a fine and imprisonment, for falsely denying the receipt of the same.

A memorial, from the citizens of Jefferson county, Virginia, protesting against the annexation of that county to West Virginia was presented.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to pay Mr. Wilson, Consul to Bahia, for the damages by a mob after the capture of the Florida. Laid over for the present.

The Constitutional Amendment was called up and Mr. Hendricks took the floor against it.

Mr. Hendricks, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the somewhat celebrated blood-letting letters, written by Mr. Chandler, in 1861, and after he concluded, Mr. Chandler replied. He stood by the letters now. It simply said to the Governor of Michigan unless you are prepared to shed blood for the preservation of this great Government, the Government is overthrown.

Mr. Chandler now spoke of President Buchanan and Cabinet and others in office in Washington at that time as democratic traitors, and concluded: 'Now I am to be arraigned as to be remembered in history as blood-thirsty. I am proud of the name. May it stand as long as the Government, when the Senator and the men who have co-operated with him shall have gone down to eternal infamy.'

In the remarks on the Constitutional Amendment Mr. Hendricks referred to the early history of the country, showing that the Constitution was framed when the best feeling existed between the different sections. He deprecated the disposition to amend it when sectional feeling was strong; he would vote against every amendment proposed or hereafter introduced.

While Mr. Hendricks was discussing the right of Congress to regulate suffrage in the States, Mr. Yates asked if he should move from Illinois to Indiana, could the Legislature disfranchise him forever.

Mr. Hendricks declined to answer, on the ground that the question involved a judicial question, which he would leave to the Supreme Court.

A discussion between Messrs. Hendricks and Howard followed regarding the right of the President to order elections in the Southern States and the status of the people after the overthrow of the rebellion.

Mr. Hendricks next referred to the action of Congress during the war, and claimed that the Southern States were repeatedly recognized.

Mr. Howard asked Mr. Hendricks if he were an officer of the government, if he would try Jeff Davis for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mr. Hendricks said if he were the proper officer he would order Davis tried by a competent court and would execute him if convicted.

Mr. Yates next occupied the floor.

The Senate then went in executive session and adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blaine, of the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill to re-imburse the loyal States for disbursements made for raising troops to put down the rebellion.

Mr. Washburne made a report from the Joint Committee on the memorial services of the late President Lincoln.

In compliance with the request of Congress, Mr. Bancroft has furnished a copy of his oration, and the House ordered twenty thousand copies to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election case of Koontz and Coffroth.

The majority of the Committee on Elections Messrs Dawson, Baxter, Marshall and Radford, in their report, say that neither of the claimants has any *prima facie* right to the seat under the Governor's proclamation.

Messrs Shellabarger and Schofield combat the views advanced by the majority, and say that the two certificates of election, purporting to have been addressed each by a district board to the claimants respectively, are probably both regular in form, but neither can support a *prima facie* claim to the contested seat. For the reasons stated by them the Coffroth return was on its face worthless as a return upon which to base the Governor's Proclamation. The law by no means permits him to base his proclamation in part on the return and in part on evidence obtained aliunde. For the same reasons, they must, if they do not go behind the return to inquire who were the loyal district Judges, give the seat to Mr. Koontz, on his return alone.

Mr. Upson addressed the House in support of the majority report, and Mr. Paine in behalf of the views of the minority. The subject was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution that the Committee on Reconstruction report on the amendment to the Constitution that no person who held a civil or military office under the late so-called Confederacy, shall ever be eligible to hold an office of honor or emolument under the Government of the United States, but objection was made.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition unanimously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, praying that the specific tax of one dollar levied on crude petroleum, may be changed to a moderate tax, to be raised by a per centage upon sales at the wells as being less oppressive and more easily assessed and collected, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House took up the Senate bill providing for the exhibition of mineral specimens of the United States in the Patent Office building, the Secretary of the Interior being authorized to prepare suitable cases for the same, and referred it to the Committee on Mining.

After further proceedings the House adjourned.

Weather Reports.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Mercury five degrees below zero at 7 o'clock, A. M., and one above at noon to-day.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 16.—Eleven degrees below zero at 6 o'clock, A. M. Weather clear and still.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—8 A. M.—Thermometer three degrees above zero, and growing mild fast. In New Orleans, yesterday, it stood twenty-four degrees above.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16.—Thermometer one degree below zero, last night, and moderating fast.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 16.—Mercury three degrees above zero, to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 16.—Thermometer five degrees above zero.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—The weather is moderating, and the fast trains commenced running regularly on the western roads to-day.

DETROIT, Feb. 16.—Mercury twelve degrees below zero at 8 o'clock, A. M., and four above at noon.

PORT HURON, Feb. 16.—Mercury eighteen degrees below zero at 6 o'clock, A. M., and ten degrees below at 8 o'clock, A. M.

From Nashville—Fenian Meeting—Sweeny and Roberts to Leave for Pittsburgh.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.—River seven feet on the shoals, and at a stand. The weather has moderated considerably.

Oscar Derby, charged with altering postal currency from five to fifty cents, was put under two thousand dollars bonds to answer the charge. This morning he absconded and his bail was declared forfeited.

The Fenian Chiefs, Sweeny and Roberts, addressed a thronged house at the Old Theater last night. They were received with great enthusiasm by the audience. They propose to hold a grand meeting of the Brotherhood at Pittsburgh on the 19th inst., when the plans of the campaign would be finally determined. The occupation of Canada was hinted at, and after its possession was gained, it would be offered to the United States. Roberts and Sweeny leave to-night for Pittsburgh.

An employee of the Louisville Railroad, named Geo. Waters, was accidentally killed to-day, in Edgefield, by falling from a train while in motion. He was endeavoring to jump from one car to another.

Louisiana Parochial Election Bill Passed—Sharp Battle in Mexico—Liberals Defeated.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The Legislature has passed the Parish Election bill over the Governor's veto by an almost unanimous vote.

The Brownsville *Courier*, of the 7th inst., reports that Gen. Medes, with two thousand men, had taken possession of the roads leading from Tampico. The French garrison, one hundred strong, reinforced by a few hundred men, was ordered to attack the Liberals. The latter formed an ambuscade and cut off and massacred sixty of the French advance guards. The remainder of the French troops, five hundred strong, renewed the attack, using their bayonets vigorously and forced the Liberals to retreat, closely pursued for several hours. Medes and almost all of his staff officers are reported to have been killed. The Liberal loss is reported at 850, and the French loss at 100.

From Mexico—Defeat of the Juarists—Cholera Rumor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The steamer Corsica, from Havana, on the 10th, and Nassau on the 12th, has arrived.

The Havana correspondence of the Associated Press, has Vera Cruz dates to the 1st inst., and the city of Mexico to the 31st ult. Particulars of the defeat of the Juarists at Pofontia are given. A force has been sent to Monterey to protect the city from guerillas.

A troop of Juarists captured the mails from Monterey for Mexico, together with an imperialist collector, whom they hung.

Count Elain had arrived at Havana, en route for Belgium. He is said to have been sent by the Empress Carlotta on family matters. The Austrian Consul General and Prussian Minister were on their way from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

The cholera is reported at Cienfuego, but the report is doubtful. Small pox continues at Regla.

Disabled Soldiers and Sailors—Washington's Birthday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Committee on the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors, held a meeting yesterday and determined that Col. J. B. Herman, the Manager of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment and Relief Agency, be requested to commence a distribution of relief among the most needy soldiers and sailors, on the 22d instant, the occasion of Washington's Birthday.

Railroad Accident—Man Killed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Cincinnati train on the Erie Railroad, due at Jersey City at four p. m., yesterday, struck a wagon loaded with timber, which was crossing the track near Port Jarvis, instantly killing the driver of the team. The engine was considerably damaged, and one end of the baggage car was stove in, but no one on the train was injured.

Billiard Tournament in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—The billiard tournament opened to-night, by a game of five hundred points between Mr. Bennett, of Memphis, and Mr. Choate, of Cincinnati, in which Choate was successful by eighty-seven points. In a game of five hundred points between Melvin Foster, of New York, and Mr. Guthrie, of Memphis, Foster did some very brilliant playing, beating Guthrie by three hundred and forty-eight points.

Funeral of Bishop Fitzpatrick.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The funeral of Bishop Fitzpatrick took place this forenoon and was very solemn and imposing. A great procession followed the remains to St. Augustine's Cemetery in South Boston, including numerous charitable and other societies.

Burglary in Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The safe of the county Treasurer of Berks county, in Reading, was blown open last night, with gun powder. It contained ten thousand dollars. The burglars were disturbed before the had secured the money, and fled, leaving all their tools and implements behind.

National Association of Comercial Travelers.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—A Convention of Commercial travelers, was held here to-day. They organized a National Association of Commercial Travelers, with G. Adams, of New York, as President; H. E. Hagan, of Sandusky, Vice President, and A. L. Parks, of New York, Secretary. The Convention then adjourned.

Fire at Boston With Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—A block of wooden houses on Second street, Boston, occupied by about forty families, was destroyed by fire early this morning. A widow woman named Bridget Downs, was suffocated to death.

Liquor Smuggling.

The Commissioner of Customs has received information of several new artful dodges in the contraband liquor trade. A lot of barrels were seized at Moore's Junction, on the Canada frontier, marked, "Cognac" brandy, and purporting to have been imported from France. The barrels were so skillfully made to imitate French barrels that it was almost impossible to detect the fraud. They were really manufactured in Canada, as testified by the cooper who made them, in the case as tried at Albany, before Judge Smalley; willows were imported from France to wrap around the hoops, and the brand of the custom-house at New York was affixed. The liquor was found to be whiskey, colored with logwood and flavored with drugs.

Alcohol is imported under the guise of "tinctures," by mixing with it myrrh and other tinctures, which are easily precipitated. Opium is sometimes used to make alcohol pass for tinctures of opium, which does not injure the spirits for manufacturing purposes. The object in their deceptions is to import alcohol, on which the duty is heavy, by passing it as a tincture, which bears a much lighter duty.

MARRIED.

MACHESNEY—ALLEN—On Thursday, the 15th inst., at the residence of Rev. John T. Pressley, D. D., Mr. CHARLES MACHESNEY, of Allegheny City, and Miss MOLLIE A. ALLEN, of Bealsville, Washington county, Pa.

DIED.

RAMSEY—February 16th, at 12½ o'clock, A. M., DAVID D. RAMSEY, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of Mrs. McKee, Beaver street, Manchester. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CEMETERIES.
HILLDALE CEMETERY.—A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Leacock streets, Allegheny.
GEO. A. KELLY, Secretary and Treasurer.

PLUMBING, &c.
WOOD PUMPS;
ALL KINDS OF
IRON PUMPS,
HYDRANTS,
Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc,
LEAD PIPE,
BATH TUBS SINKS, WATER CLOSETS
WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS,
Hydraulic Rams.
Brass Work of all kinds; Block Tin Pipe, for Soda Fountains; all kinds of Gum and Leather Hose; Hose Pipe, Couplings; Gas Pipe and Fixtures, of all descriptions kept constantly on hand at
Addy, Williams & Bartley's
CORNER SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ALSO
BEAVER STREET, MANCHESTER,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE.
N. B.—All kinds of repairing done promptly. All orders by mail immediately attended to.
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PITTSBURGH LEAD PIPE
AND
SHEET LEAD WORKS.
We are now manufacturing a SUPERIOR article of
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.
We keep on hand and will make to order any length, size or thickness required, at the
Lowest Market Rates.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
fe6 187 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of
GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS,
SHOWER BATHS,
WATER CLOSETS,
HYDRANTS,
Constantly on hand and made to order.
TATE & SEVILLE,
No. 59 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,
And 237 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh
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PLUMBING, GAS AND
STEAM FITTING.
HYDRANTS, IRON PUMPS,
SHEET LEAD,
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LEAD PIPES,
SINKS,
BASINS
WATER CLOSETS AND WASHSTANDS.
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(Successor to Addy & Ewens,)
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GAS FITTING,
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SMOKE BELLS,
Portables & Cigar Lighters.
EWENS & CO.,
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STEAM FITTING,
Plumbing and Gas Fitting.
FORCE PUMPS, FOR ENGINEERS.
IRON PIPE & BRASS WORK,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
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MANUFACTURERS.
ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.
MODES, RYRIE & CO.,
Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASSWARE, Druggists' Ware, Bottles, Demijohns, Carboys, &c. Warehouse—No. 144 WATER STREET between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh Penna.
We warrant our Wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the Mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to private moulds.
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WM. HOLMES.........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, 15 Market St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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COLLINS & WRIGHT, Brittania Brass and Sheet Metal Workers, Brittania Castors, Carbon and Lard Oil Burners, and all different styles of Brittania used by Glass Manufacturers Orders promptly filled. No. 129 SECOND STREET Pittsburgh, Penna.
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S. SEVERANCE, No. 58 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad of every description.
Particular sized or shaped Spikes and Rivets, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand.

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JOSEPH MEYER.........ANTHONY MEYER.
JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 434 PENN ST. above the Canal, have on hands a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

FURNITURE,
AND
CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,
Manufactured and for sale,
Wholesale or Retail.
JAMES W. WOODWELL,
NOS. 97 & 99 THIRD STREET,
Opposite E. Edmundson & Co.'s, and
NO. 111 FOURTH STREET.

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GENERAL
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And Patent Agency
No. 13 St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge
H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer
Residence No. 14 Bay street.

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RICHARD W. ROBERTS.........T. BORNICK
FOURTH STREET UPHOLSTERY
No. 85 FOURTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.—The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hands every article in their line, viz: Cornices, Ornaments, Curtain Goods, Comforts, Feather Beds Mattrasses, of all kinds; also, the celebrated Patent Spring Bed. All kinds of Shands, Blinds and Fixtures. Prompt attention is given to all orders for fitting and laying down Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc.
ROBERTS & BORNICK.

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JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
Pork Packer,
Dealer in S. C. HAMS, BACON, BARREL PORK DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, GREASE, TALLOW, &c., would respectfully solicit a share of the trade, No. 24 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

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GENT'S CALF BOOTS.
A LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S WEAR
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' POLISH BOOTS.
An elegant assortment of
Balmorals, Gaiters, Over-Shoes, &c.
MISSES' BALMORALS.
All styles of
Calf, Grain, Morocco, and Kid
BOOTS & SHOES.
Boys Boots and Balmorals.
Calf, Kip and Grain Leather
Sewed, Nailed and Pegged.
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
And a full and complete stock of Goods at LOW PRICES, at
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION EMPORIUM.
55 and 57 Fifth Street.
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J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S
GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
WILL COMMENCE ON
Monday, the 15th inst.
AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.
Their entire stock has been marked down, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring Stock.
Remember the Number,
61 Market Street.
Next Door to Barker's Dry Goods Store.
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BOOTS AND SHOES
AT COST! AT COST!!
At 92 Federal Street.
I am now closing out my entire stock of
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals.
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AT COST,
To make room for Spring Stock. Great Bargains may be expected.
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SOILED BOOTS.
We have now on hands a lot of MEN'S, BOYS' YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, somewhat soiled which we will close out
REGARDLESS OF COST.
J. W. Carnahan & Co.,
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LADIES', GENTS',
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Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wylie streets.
Prices to suit everybody.

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ALEX. M'BANE.........J. B. ANJER
M'BANE & ANJER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh.
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POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and produce generally. No. 260 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Passenger Depot. Pittsburgh.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY, Produce and Commission Merchant, Warehouse No. 201 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Tallow, Feathers, Brooms, Potatoes, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Clover Seeds, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Game and Poultry. Particular attention given to Produce Consignments.
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Dealer in Flour and Grain, Produce and Commission Merchants No. 351 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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CULP & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce, No. 367 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Merchandise generally.
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WM. P. BECK.........THOS. MITCHELL.
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jy16

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally. Nos. 144 and 146 Front street. Pittsburgh.

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FORCE S. HEAD.........GEORGE METZGAR.
HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 249 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh.
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FETZER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally. No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain. No. 353 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets.
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H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally.
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J. S. LIGGETT.........JOHN LINDSAY
J. S. LIGGETT & CO., City Flouring Mills, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capacity, 400 barrels per day.
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ROBERT DALZELL.........A. F. DALZELL.
ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (Successor to James Holmes & Co.,) Pork Packer and dealer in Provisions, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN WATT.........JOHN WILSON.
WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 158 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HENRY LAMBERT...JOHN SHIPTON...A. C. WALLACE
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ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesal Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers Produce, No. 80 Water street and 66 Front street Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SHUFF.........L. VOIGHT.
L. H. VOIGHT & Co., (Successors to G. Graff,) Produce and Commission Merchants, 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

F. REYMER.....J. S. REYMER.....WM. D. REYMER.
REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Fireworks, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh.
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DAVID H. EDGERTON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 1 Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa.
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FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
FURS,
The Largest and Most Complete Assortment
Ever Offered in this Market
AT
McCORD & CO.'S,
No. 128 Wood Street.

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TWO EDITIONS ARE PRINTED,
One on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.
TERMS:
Single copies.........$1 [illegible]
In Clubs of five.........1 25
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BOOTS AND SHOES.
EXTRA!
5,000 MEN WANTED!
AND THE
Same Number of Ladies!
JOHNNY PITTOCK'S WIFE SAYS
Mrs. McClellan told her that she heard Sam Grub's wife say that John Harris' wife told her that Granny Smith heard that it was no doubt the widow Baker said that Capt. Wood's wife thought that Colonel Lane's wife believed that old Mrs. Lane reckoned positively that Peter Dunbany's wife had told Nell Cuscudger that her aunt had declard to the world that it was generally believed that Mother Parker had said in plain terms that she heard Betsy Cook say that her sister Polly had said that it was well known in PITTSBURGH, that
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
No. 60 Fifth Street,
WAS THE
Cheapest, Best and Most Reliable
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
In the World!
Under the Opera House.
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$20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
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Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs
VELVET RUGS,
Embroidered Piano Covers,
SHEEPSKIN MATS,
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Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices our choice and extensive stock of
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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The habit and sin of raffling at church fairs is very justly causing alarm among the serious and more staid portion of religious communities. And it is all the more strange that such a pernicious custom should be introduced and tolerated in church fairs because the very persons who are known to be opposed to lotteries, and all forms of gambling, sanction it, and gamble without a single conscientious scruple. The habit seems to be on the increase, and it is well that some religious journals and faithful ministers are denouncing the evil. It is to say the least, a questionable mode of raising money for benevolent purposes. If they were properly conducted, and the objectionable features usually so prominent, were wholly excluded, they may, in some way, do good, though on the whole, we fear the evil is more than the good. It is gratifying to note that the evil is not so rife in this community as in the New England States, and other portions of our country. A case has recently occurred of a fair having been held in the Congregational Church at East Weymouth, Mass., where raffling was introduced, notwithstanding the pastor, Rev. Mr. Lane, objected to its being held, expressing his conscientious convictions in private, and in a Sabbath sermon. Mr. Lane, of course, resigned his pastoral charge, and the Council, were obliged, in view of all the circumstances, to dissolve the relation. In doing so, the Council very wisely expressed the hope "that the day may come when the attempt to raise money for the Church of Christ by the injudicious appliances often connected with fairs, will give place to direct appeals to men's love for Christian truth, for the Church, and for Him who is its head."

—*The Christian Times* (Episcopal) charges the Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity Church, New York, with the authorship of the *Book of Hours*, which is creating so much of a sensation just now. That book contains "offices for the Seven Canonical Hours, Litanies, and other devotions," and professes to have been prepared for a class of persons into whose hearts Almighty God has placed "the desire to serve Him with a devotion hitherto unknown" (in the Episcopal communion), and who are "called of the Holy Ghost to give themselves up to charitable and religious works." The *Times* alleges that the doctrines of substantiation, prayers to the Virgin, and other peculiarities of the Roman Catholic Church are painfully prominent.

—The *Christian Register*, the organ of Unitarianism, thus presents Universalism in contrast to its body: 1. Universalism prevents the advanced truth in a popular way, seldom shooting *over* the people's heads, sometimes under. Result—more souls are hit. 2. Universalism has the advantage of being *independent*. Our churches are trammeled by being erected on old calvinistic foundations. The new wine is flattened by the old bottles. 3. Universalism—and this is a corollary to the preceding points—hesitates not to use any righteous implement that comes to hand, whereby he may attract and broaden the popular thought. 4. Universalism has long been organizing. So, instead of turning or applying the cold shoulder to the Universalists, let us imitate their virtues.

—The question of observing the Sabbath has been of late agitated among the Greeks. Before the establishment of King Otho's Government the Sabbath was observed in Greece as a day of rest both by the government and the citizens throughout the country. The custom house, the postoffice, and other government offices were closed, and all work, both public and private, were suspended. Since the Bavarian Dynasty has been established, the Sabbath, by order of the government, became like any other day in the week; yes, worse than any of them, for it were ordered to be transacted at auction all public sales, and all important contracts to be made, so that in the course of time the Lord's Day became the busiest day in the week.

—At the great Centenary meeting held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, New York, at which Secretary Harlan presided, Rev. Dr. McClintock, pastor of the American Church in Paris at the time the rebellion broke out, and who rendered important service to the government, delivered an address of great power. In the course of his speech he said: What a Providence that our Centenary comes in 1866, and not in 1863 or 1864! What a contrast between the present year and the past few years of war! Our bonds are gone. The hosts of Pharaoh are overwhelmed. Our Israel are now free! Thank God "*Would to God our Moses had lived!*"

—On the 16th day of April, 1866, the African Methodist Episcopal Church will have completed the fiftieth year of her existence. The Bishops have, therefore, set apart the 8th, 15th and 16th days of April for demonstrations of gratitude and rejoicing in the churches. The *Recorder* speaks in glowing terms of Rev. Richard Allen, the chief founder of that Church.

—The interesting fact has been vey clearly brought out by the *Presbyterian*, that the conversions in revivals of religion at colleges largely preponderate in favor of students from pious families. At one accession of twenty to a college church, every one was baptised in infancy—on another similar occasion, of seventy making a profession, sixty were children of pious families.

—It seems from statistical information of recent date, there are in Chicago, 39,315 persons between the ages of six and twenty one years, and of this number 22,153 receive religious instruction in the one hundred and six Protestant Sabbath Schools. There is some hope for the future of this rapidly-growing, but wicked city.

—In view of the extraordinary demand for pews in churches like Beecher's, Dr. Adams' and others, the question may be asked, "what becomes of the poor in churches where the seats are knocked down to the highest bidder, and where the number of bidders is great enough to take up all the seats."

—According to the San Francisco *Bulletin* Rev. Dr. Cooper, recently sent out by the United Presbyterian General Assembly, has organized a Society in the City Assembly Rooms, with thirty-one persons to constitute the nucleus of what will doubtless grow into a large and vigorous congregation in time.

—The Methodist *Advocate*, at St. Louis, defines dancing to mean a brilliant assembly of men and half dressed women, gas lights, violent exercise, injurious luxuries, and often intoxicating drinks, dissipation and folly all night, including loss of sleep, injury to health, and no benefit to character.

—A Unitarian minister from Detroit, speaking of his congregation—averaging on pleasant Sundays about 180—at a Unitarian Convention in Cincinnati, said of it: "Some believe in everything, some believe nothing, some believe a little, and some are trying to believe something."

—Amos Kendall, long and well known in the political world, has generously given almost one hundred thousand dollars toward the new Baptist Church in Washington city. Though over eighty years of age he holds the office of deacon.

—Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, "The End of the World Man," has just issued his manifesto, fixing the end of all things in 1867. He very shrewdly observes: "Before that time, if *our indications* are just, He will not come."

—For years the last Thursday of February has been devoutly observed by Evangelical Christians, generally, in this country, as a day of special prayer for the colleges, seminaries, and various institutions of learning.

—The Jews in New York are striving to establish a Theological Seminary. A society has been organized consisting of eighty members. The Reformed, or anti-Talmudic party are engaged in the matter.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be indexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

MR. WILLIAMS' SPEECH.—We are compelled to give this document in installments in our daily edition, commencing this morning. Our weekly edition of next Tuesday evening will contain it entire. Copies in wrappers, may be obtained at that time, or after, at our publication office.

A WESTERN GOVERNOR FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The name of Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD being now fully and fairly before the people of Pennsylvania, for the office of Governor, and the county of Allegheny having declared for her faithful Representative in Congress, and instructed her delegates to support him, and it being admitted that the western part of the State has claims for the candidacy, long postponed it is true, but all the stronger for that very postponement; we earnestly urge on our political friends in the western counties to stand up firmly for our rights, and send delegates to Harrisburg favorable to the nomination of Gen. MOORHEAD.

We have carefully watched the course of General MOORHEAD for the seven years that he has been our Representative in Congress, and can with truth say that it has met our most hearty approval. Ever vigilant and industrious, whether in Committee or in general session, he has fairly earned the title given him in Washington —"the working member of Pennsylvania"—nor whilst devoting his energies and his powers to aid in crushing out the late wicked rebellion, has he for a moment lost sight of those vital interests of his own State, which are so closely interwoven with the general prosperity of the whole country. In every measure calculated to develop the manufacturing, agricultural or commercial interests of the country he has been either a leader or in the foremost ranks. A manufacturer and business man himself, he understands practically what is needed to foster and protect those great interests to the advancement of the general weal. It is not necessary for Mr. MOORHEAD at this late day to announce himself as favorable to a Tariff for the protection of American industry. He has advocated this system all his life and this is so well known not in his own State alone but throughout the Union, that the able and intelligent Speaker of the House of Representatives selected him to fill the important place of Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures.

Whilst taxed to the utmost in the faithful discharge of his official duties he has been ever mindful of our brave soldiers in the field, the camp, and the hospital, as thousands of them *will* testify. With this record General MOORHEAD can go before the people. We say emphatically, he has merited and is entitled to their support in the Gubernatorial contest.

In conclusion we urge our Republican friends in the west to insist in the Convention on a western man, and our friends throughout the State to unite on one so fully qualified.

AN IMPENDING CRASH.

Commenting on the unprecedented rise in rents in most of the larger cities and towns, a New York, journal strongly in the Free Trade interest, predicts, that, unless all signs fail, there will be more stores to rent in the spring of 1867 than tenants to occupy them. The absurdity of predicating prophecy of an impending financial revulsion on the exactions of landlords, is apparent enough, even to superficial understanding. Such exactions tend to drive individuals and families to seek suburban or rural residences. They also tend to concentrate traffic in fewer hands, and so afford facilities to monopolists. But otherwise they can produce no marked results on the general course of trade.

Yet we are not sure but a financial stagnation, or, perhaps, revulsion, is closely approaching. If so, we should look for the prognostications of it in very different sources than the rent-rolls of landlords. All experience in the United States confirms the conclusion that the danger of a financial panic and crash is in precise ratio to the unusual increase of duties paid on imported goods at the custom houses. Up to a certain point the receipts of revenue from imposts are healthful, both in their effects on the national revenues, and on domestic production. But when such receipts go above and beyond a certain proportion they derange and paralyze home industry; and whenever the national revenues are derived in part from excise duties, tend to diminish the resources at the command of the Treasury Department.

During the last few months we have, in repeated instances, called attention to the exhorbitant and unhealthy increase of the importation of foreign goods, wares and merchandise; have pointed out the sinister intentions for which these excessive importations have been stimulated by foreign manufacturers and capitalists, and have indicated the factions that were conspiring here at home, to promote the same disastrous results. The New York Free Trade organ, to which we have referred, perceives these indications of trouble as clearly as we do; and seeks in advance to transfer the responsibility from the actual cause to one that can exert no influence whatever in producing a general collapse.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Treasurer of the United States has prepared a table giving in detail the revenues derived from excise duties and direct taxation for the two years ending respectively on the 30th of June, 1864 and 1865.

From this table we gather that there were received from manufactures in 1864, $76,461,278; in 1865, $104,379,609; from slaughtered animals, in 1864, $7,178,205; in 1865, $11,613,478; from income, in 1864, $698,549; in 1865, $1,261,387; from gross receipts, as advertising and the like, in 1864, $2,902,863; in 1865, $8,891,874; sales in 1864, $141,231; in 1865, $4,062,243; licenses in 1864, $14,933,362; in 1865, $20,740,461; legacies in 1864, $311,161; in 1865, $546,708; incomes, in 1865, $28,929,312; dividends, in 1864, $7,017,547; in 1865, $14,385,606; salaries, in 1864, $1,705,124; in 1865, $2,826,333; stamps, in 1864, $5,864,945; in 1865, $11,162,392.

Here a very large increase of income is disclosed; but it will not do to infer that this is entirely or mainly the result of increased production. Not but the loyal States made more money in 1865 than they did in 1864; but the internal revenue system, during the fore part of its existence was defectively operated. Time and experience were required to perfect its machinery. This was accomplished; and, hence, the revenues of 1865, were increased beyond the augmention of production and profits for that year.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.—On Thursday we published the new Revenue Bill now pending before the Legislature; and did not give it accurately. The third section was omitted entirely. It is as follows:

"SECTION 3. The revenue derived under the second section of this act shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt contracted under the act of 15th May, 1861, entitled An act to create a loan, and to provide for arming the State."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

The annual meeting of this company was held in Baltimore on Wednesday. From the report of the proceedings in the Baltimore papers we extract as follows:

"The president stated that the surveys for the route from Point of Rocks, via Bladensburg, to Washington had been completed, by which a saving of a distance (as compared by the route via Relay House) of 46 miles could be effected, and also that the location of the line from Point of Rocks directly into the city of Washington, in the vicinity of the present station of the company, was nearly perfected, and that, by this line, the distance would be but 42 miles, thus securing a reduction of the distance from the West and all intermediate points, of 49 miles.

Referring to the dispute between the Mayor of Baltimore and the Company, as to the Connellsville road, the president said:

The city authorities felt it their duty to join in protecting their own interests and charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company in the courts. This course was not pursued from the want of a proper standing of the Baltimore and Ohio Road there, as alleged by the Mayor, for it was the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company which appeared directly to defend its charter, representing alike the interests of the stockholders and the bondholders of that company. The president of the Baltimore and Ohio Road has made no statement that this company had "no money to expend in the construction of the Connellsville Road." On the contrary, when the representative of the city called upon the president in reference to the sale of the city's claim against the Connellsville Company to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the president frankly and fully stated the position of the company; that the enterprises that were contemplated, and which were of the most essential importance to the city of Baltimore, would absorb far more than the means at the command of the company, and that therefore it would be injudicious, on the part of the city, to press the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to purchase its claim on the Connellsville Road, for such purchase would only add to the deficiency of means of this company, in executing its plans, admitted to be of the highest value to the commerce of Baltimore. It was clear that such action would merely create the necessity for additional loan, and it was urged that the city should retain that interest, and should coöperate with the Baltimore and Ohio Road in maintaining the interests of Baltimore and in securing the completion of the road. It was further stated that such arrangements could doubtless be made when the courts had finally decided in favor of the rights of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, as would be satisfactory regarding the debt of the city, and realize the design in view when the loan was made, of aiding to accomplish the construction of this vitally important line. The company then, and uniformly, has designed to invest in this work, using money or credit, as might be necessary to aid it.

The coöperation of the city of Baltimore with the city of Pittsburgh, and citizens of Western Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Company, will ultimately secure a triumph over the antagonism of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and give to Baltimore and Pittsburgh and the West, a grand line by the double track road of the Baltimore and Ohio to Cumberland, and thence by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to Pittsburgh.

FREE TRADE AT THE WEST.

Some little time ago the New York importers, operating through their agents in the principal western cities and towns, started subultaneous movements in behalf of Free Trade. The purpose was to make those movements so formidable, by sophistical appeals to the agricultural population, as to compel members of Congress from the grain and animal producing districts, to favor an abatement of the impost duties. From the clamor that was made at the onset, a superficial observation would have induced the belief that the doctrine of Protection was at a hopeless discount, and that the representatives, sympathising with their constituents, or instructed by them, would make haste to prostrate all the barriers erected against excessive competition on the part of European manufacturers.

This clamor has died out, and a juster survey can now be taken of the field. The Protectionists, instead of being abashed, have taken the field with energy, and have decidedly the best of the argument. But this is neither the most hopeful, nor the strongest indication for good. At all the centers of population, factories of various sorts are demanded. Not a few have been established during the last three years. More are erecting; and numerous companies are organizing for immediate operations. The farmers are coming to understand that a home market, created by the introduction of manufactures, is of vastly greater value to them, not under one aspect, but under all aspects, than any distant and foreign market that can be assured to them by carrying out the Free Trade policy. This has been so clearly exemplified during the war, in the prices obtained for grain and cattle, and in the enhanced value of lands, that there is no probability of diverting them into a useless hunt for more remunerative markets in Liverpool and Manchester.

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD.

The Uniontown *Standard*, which speaks for the Republicans of Fayette county, pays the following high tribute to GEN. MOORHEAD. The counties of Fayette, Greene, and Washington will all choose delegates in favor of General MOORHEAD's nomination:

"We have purposely refrained from saying anything indicating our preference for the worthy gentlemen named as candidates for Governor before the Union State Convention, which will assemble at Harrisburg on the 7th of March next. But we have now seen the list, and heard the arguments of the friends of each in favor of their particular candidate; and after mature deliberation, and looking at the matter all round, we believe that Gen. J. K. Moorhead is the man for our next Governor. There is not a gentleman named that combines more statesmanship, patriotism, and practical knowedge than he does. Identified as he is, with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the State, places him far in advance of all others named, and if we take into consideration local interests, he is a western man, and has bestowed his public services to the benefit of the counties of Fayette, Washington and Greene by the great improvement, the slack-water navigation of the Monongahela river. This alone, should entitle him to the gratitude of our people, and we trust that no delegate from any of these counties, will hesitate a moment to give him their hearty support."

RADICAL RESOLUTIONS.

The Conservatives insist that the people are with them, but it is remarkable that at every Republican County Convention held in this State, so far, Radical resolutions have been adopted. Our own county led off, and Crawford, Somerset, Wayne, Lancaster and Chester have followed. We gave the resolutions of Somerset yesterday; we append two, now, from Wayne:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the action of Congress in attempting to protect our preserved Union from being controlled by the traitors who sought its destruction, until, by their actions, they have made it manifest a Union loving policy will govern them as legislators, and a just and humane policy will equally govern them in their treatment of the white and black Union men living in their midst.

Resolved, That whilst we feel as Unionists, that Senator Edgar Cowan, by his arraying himself against the great principle of the party that exalted him to his present position, has fully released the party from further apologizing therefor, and we equally recognise that the party has been taught thereby the danger of putting in high position obscure men, who have no State or national record to commend them.

That last resolution will meet with a hearty "Amen!" from all but the semi-Copperheads of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* stripe.

LUZERNE.—The Republicans of Luzerne have elected WASHINGTON LEE, JR., as Senatorial, and Messrs. LEWIS PUGHE, Col. WM. N. MONIES and THOMAS DICKSON as Representative delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support W. W. KETCHUM for Governor.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says: "While in New Orleans it may gratify our readers who love and venerate Ex-President Davis to know—'Artemus Ward' gave one lecture for the exclusive benefit of that great man's wife." There have been other instances than this of toadyism on the part of "Artemus Ward," since he has been lecturing in the South.

THE permission given to FREDERICK DOUGLASS to lecture in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, will lead, it is said, to a rupture in that ecclesiastical body. The grant of a building for a negro's lecture, by the pastor and a majority of the trustees, is made the pretext for this; but the rupture began five years ago, when the pastor, Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, took decisive loyal ground, and insisted and persisted in praying and preaching for the Union and the triumph of the National arms. The secession members of his church threatened revolt, then, but were kept down by their sense of prudence. They have now, however, like all the secessionists of the South, got the idea into their heads that the day of their restoration draws nigh, and, indulging in this dream, they have determined not to submit to such an insult as the lecture of a negro in their church. They will try, first, to run their loyal pastor out; and failing in that, will secede.

CONNECTICUT.—The resolutions of the Connecticut Republican Convention, as given by telegraph, suggected the idea that they had a conservative taint in them; but the full text of the platform removes that idea completely. The resolutions express "confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism" of the President, and pledge him "support in his labors for a *just*, complete and permanent restoration of the Union." No Radical can object to that, rightly understood; and if the conservatives will only agree to the following resolution, there will be no material difference of opinion between them and us:

That in the Union majority of the present Congress we recognize a noble army of true and tried defenders of the principles of constitutional liberty and order; and that we repose with confidence in their wisdom and patriotism for the settlement of the questions appropriately pertaining to the legislative department of the Government.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Williams' Speech—Its Enthusiastic Reception in the House—Wild Scene of Excitement.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1866.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Williams delivered his wonderful speech on the policy of the Administration—or rather of the President. I was a charmed listener, and I find it difficult to speak of it in terms sufficiently temperate for those who may not feel the enthusiastic admiration I do for the orator, and his courage.

Carefully avoiding language which is not warranted by the facts, and rather repressing the whole truth for that reason, let me describe the scene. The speech will require no encomiums from any one, while it must extort praise from all.

When Mr. Williams obtained the floor, a general movement of the ablest members of the House in the direction of his place was observable, and as the exordium foreshadowed the argument, this convergence was more marked and closer, until every member present, (a full house,) was either standing or sitting within a circle of fifty feet radius, and following the orator with rapt attention. Argument after argument descended, like the blows of a tilt-hammer, on the devious and untenable position which the President has assumed, and the theme, the orator, and the auditory, floor and gallery, warming, and in the fullest sympathy were at last relieved by the burst of uncontrolable applause which, beginning on the floor, roared through the vast concourse of listeners. The speaker, Mr. Colfax, did his best to restore order, and administered a rebuke, in which he said that "unless the applause was repressed he could not withhold from the opponents of the speech the privilege of hissing." This secured order until the close, and then the scene was indescribable. A general rush was made for Mr. Williams; rousing cheers were given by the members, and the galleries went wild in their enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer was given, and the continuance of the uproarious approval was unlike anything you or any one else ever saw, or ever will see in the Halls of Congress. A clear recollection of old time *encores* in the Pittsburgh Theatre will assist your imagination. No word spoken could be heard for some minutes, and members of Congress and Senators were shaking the hands of the orator, and complimenting him, but it was all dumb show, he could not hear their words, nor could the speakers hear themselves. No outburst of enthusiastic approval has ever been awarded to a member, and nothing but the passage of the amendment abolishing slavery, produced anything like it. Speaker Colfax had placed Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in the chair, and when Mr. Williams closed, and the cheering began, he used his mallet to assist, and adjourned the House without a vote, exclaiming: "This House stands adjourned! Cheer as much as you please!" I fought my way to the orator, and, after congratulating him, passed over to Mr. Stevens, whom I accompanied home. On the way I asked him what he thought of the speech we had just heard. His answer was: "I do not think I ever heard a better speech," and after a moment added: "I have never heard so good a speech!" This from a man of Stevens' great experience and unquestioned power of judging the ability of any man's performance—and from a man, too, proverbially more ready to speak the words of a cynic, than of a courtier—will give you, who know him so well, a better idea than I can of the effect of this wonderful oration.

But the old statesman was not alone in his opinion. Governor Boutwell, one of the ablest men in the nation, came to Mr. Stevens during the delivery of the speech and said: "this speech is as long as Sumner's, and abler; it contains all its learning without its pedantry;" and Gen. Butler, whom I visited this morning, told me that the same remark had been made to him by the Governor, with the advice to him to "get a copy of that speech and read it often."

The Mac sycophants here, and of the associated press, have ignored the speech. But it cannot, *must not* be buried. We look to you to give it to that constituency which bows to neither the power of Presidents, nor the blandishments of patronage. When the highest officers of the land prostitute their position, and aim to debauch the people into a policy, which looks to the restoration of the democratic party, and not the Union, and has no words of condemnation but for loyalists North and South, white and black, some brave man must speak out, and so speaking must be upheld.

B.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1866.

Mr. Graham, to-day, read an important bill, which, in brief, is as follows: It repeals the act relative to the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad Company, approved May 4th, 1864, so far as it relates to that Company, and revives the act granting railroad privileges thereto, approved February 11, 1853, and restores the rights given under that act. It also authorizes the Company to continue its railroad into this State from the point at which it shall intersect the West line of this State, in Lawrence county, and thence continue the same by way of the valleys of the Mahoning and Beaver rivers, to a point at or near the mouth of the Connoquenessing creek, and thence by the valleys of that creek and of Brush and Pine creeks, by the most practicable route to or near Pittsburgh, with authority to connect with any other road at or near your city. The road must be commenced within six months and completed within three years.

I mentioned some days since that Messrs. Kerns, Markley and Allen have been appointed a committee by the Speaker of the House to have a painting executed of one or more scenes which transpired during the battle of Gettysburg. It was originally intended to have a joint committee appointed, which in the humble opinion of your correspondent, would have been the better plan, but as the three gentlemen named are men of discernment and prudence, it is to be hoped that the money of the State will be judiciously expended, and that all attempts of borers and others to secure the purchase of paintings which are not worthy to be placed in the Capitol, will be frustrated by the firmness of the committee. No tax-payer will object to a proper expenditure for a good picture, but all will rebel against an improper outlay of money.

Since the above was written a joint resolution has been adopted by both branches, and Senators Connell, McConaughy and Clymer appointed the committee from the Senate.

RELIGIOUS.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets. Pastor, JOSEPH KING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. fe10:1td

FOURTH SERMON ON BUNYAN'S PILGRIMS' PROGRESS by Rev. HENRY D. MOORE, in the PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hand street, TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Services in the evening at 7 o'clock. fe17:1td

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 3d, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the above Company have this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months on the Capital Stock: 20 per cent. in Cash and 20 per cent. in Certificates of New Stock, payable on and after the 20th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 22d inst.

fe5 2wd C. BERINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the treasury as a sinking fund.

[illegible] JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us in the Paving Business, ARTHUR HOBSON, to date from January 1st, 1866, to continue under the name and style of McINTYRE, McNAUGHER & CO.

JOHN McINTYRE,
JOSEPH McNAUGHER,
SAMUEL McNAUGHER.

fe14:1wd

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—SAMUEL NEELY, SR., of Manchester, formerly of Sewickley township, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. fe12:1wd

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MASTER PAINTERS.—At a stated meeting of the Journeymen Painters Association, held at their Hall, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, it was unanimously resolved, that on and after March 1st, 1866, we demand $3,25 per day for our labor.

WM. LENNOX, President.
W. G. McNEELY, Secretary. fe16:2td

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—There will be no freight received at the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT, corner First and Ross streets, for points above West Newton, until further notice, owing to the Bridge over Jacob's Creek, being partly washed away by gorge of ice. Freight for West Newton and all points this side will be received as heretofore.

fe14:tf H. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—By an act of Assembly, approved the 6th of February, 1866, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue ten per cent. Preferred Stock to the amount of One Million of Dollars, which said stock is to be offered to the present Stockholders. Subscription Books to said stock are opened at the Office of the Company, and will remain open for Stockholders exclusively, until the 10th day of March next.

fe13:1dm WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for increasing the Capital Stock of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, as per resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, are now open at the office of the Company, Duquesne Way, below Hand street, and subscriptions for the remainder of the stock to be issued, will be received from the original stockholders, to the 20th inst.

S. H. KELLER, } Committee.
C. BERINGER. }

fe13:1wd

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—The undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he will undertake any business connected with the interest of our citizens before the WORLD'S FAIR, to be held at Paris in 1867. Goods must be ready at New York before the end of the year, but applications for space must be made BEFORE THE END OF THIS MONTH in order to obtain admission.

H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer and Chemist,
fe12:1wd No. 12 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &C.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 25, 1862, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 18, 1864, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibusses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $18 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $1 00.

W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 5th 1866.—fe5:mayid

MEETINGS.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 17th, 1866.

TO THE HON. JOHN MORRISON, MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY:—WHEREAS, A bill is now pending in our State Legislature, whereby the whole License Law, as connected with taverns, inns and eating houses, in Allegheny county, is so changed as to remove the power to grant or refuse a license from the court, where it is now lodged, to the Treasurer of the county, authorizing him to grant license to one and all making application, on the payment of a stipulated sum, thereby throwing the business open to all without restraint; the undersigned therefore request you, as Mayor of city, to call a meeting of the citizens for MONDAY EVENING, February 19th, at EXCELSIOR HALL, at 7½ o'clock, to consider and take action in the premises.

A. K. BELL, C. W. BENNEY,
THOS. P. DALE, THOS. CHANTLER,
JOHN DEAN, COOPER FIELDING,
THOS. M. HOWE, ISAAC CHARLES,
JAMES MARSHALL, W. G. WARREN,
And sixty-five others.

In compliance with the request above made, a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny will be held at EXCELSIOR HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., to consider and take action on the case stated. JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 17th, 1866 fe17:2td

ADJOURNED MEETING.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Office of the Association, Gazette Building, on FRIDAY, the 16TH INSTANT, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive the Report of the Board of Directors, and attend to such other business as may be presented.

fe10:td S. SCHOYER, JR., Clerk.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the UNION CHERRY RUN BASIN OIL AND MINING CO. are requested to meet at the Office of WM. McCUTCHEON, 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., of the SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1866, for the purpose of electing their Board of Directors for the present year.

By order of the President.
fe13:1dmz J. McCUTCHEON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

fe2:td JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY,
ERIE, February 13th, 1866.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election for Seven Directors of the ERIE CANAL COMPANY will be held at their Office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 5th of March next.

fe16:1dm A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE LONG'S RUN OIL CO. will be held at the Office of the Co., on TUESDAY, February 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

fe12:6td SAM'L C. SCHOYER, Sec'y.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly, passed January 28th, 1811, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

fe10:10td N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

fe5:lawdtw WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

PAPER COLLARS, &c.

NOTICE.

To Manufacturers of and Dealers in Paper Collars, Cuffs, Bosoms, &c.

OFFICE LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
255 and 259 South Third st., Philadelphia.

We have sold all the Patents on Paper Collars owned by us to the UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY of New York, and shall continue to manufacture all styles as heretofore, our goods being licensed under all the patents owned by the Union Paper Collar Company.

W. K. & E. D. LOCKWOOD,
For Lockwood Manufacturing Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MOLDED COLLAR CO.,
No. 76 State Street, Boston.

THE AMERICAN MOLDED COLLAR COMPANY hereby give notice that they have disposed of their Patents on Paper Collars to the UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY of New York, but will continue to manufacture under a license from said Company. SERENO D. NICKERSON, Treas.
BOSTON, January 31, 1866.

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of N.Y.

Capital Stock - - - $3,000,000.

THE UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY having purchased all the Patents on Paper Collars owned by the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, (late owners of Hunt's & Lockwood's Patents,) and by the American Molded Collar Company, of Boston, (late owners of Gray's Patents) hereby notify all parties making or selling Paper Collars, Cuffs, or Bosoms, unless the same are manufactured under a license from this Company, that they are infringing said Patents, and that they will be held RESPONSIBLE in damages for such infringement.

JAMES A. WOODBURY, President.
SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

Offices--110 Broadway, New York.
96 Washington St., Boston.
19 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

Wholesale Agents for Lockwood's Cloth Lined and all Paper Collars.

fe17:1td

LICENSES.

SECOND LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to February 6th, 1866.

NAME.	KIND.	PLACE.	
Wm. Hinton,	Tavern,	1st Ward,	Pittsburgh.
Jos. Gibson,	do	do	do
Jno. G. F. Miller,	do	do	do
Chs. P. Mugele,	do	do	do
M. Schuler,	do	do	do
Gottlieb Mashey,	do	do	do
Pat. Ingoldsby,	do	2d Ward,	do
J. T. Nielson & Co.,	other goods,	4th w'd,	Pittsb'g.
Geo. Gschwender,	Tavern,	5th ward,	Pittsburgh.
Edward Duncan,	other goods,	6th ward,	do
Jno. Ruckreigel,	Tavern,	7th ward,	do
Henry Robitzer,	do	8th ward,	do
Mary O'Hara,	other goods,	do	do
Jos. Phillips,	Eating House,	9th ward,	do
H. Kuhlman,	Tavern,	10th ward,	do
M. Robitzer,	Eating House,	do	do
Thos. Conroy,	other goods,	1st ward,	Allegheny.
Gottlieb Tremble,	Tavern,	3d ward,	do
Jacob Sigmund,	do	do	do
Anthony Berringer,	do	do	do
Adam Glazier,	do	4th ward,	do
Jos. Stadleman,	do	do	do
G. Geesenschmidt,	do	do	do
G. Yunker,	Eating House,	Boro E.	Birmingham.
John Frantz,	other goods,	do	do
Henry Klung,	Tavern,	do	Duquesne.
James Mullen,	do	do	do
H. Feldbush,	do	do	Manchester.
L. Schaum,	do	do	McKeesport
Wm. Young,	do	L. St. Clair	Township.
Geo. Yolker,	Eating House,	do	do
Peter Schmidt,	Tavern,	Mifflin	do
Casper Fechler,	do	do	do
Frank Wolf,	do	McClure	do
Jacob Kestler,	Eating House,	do	do
Fred Wessel,	other goods,	Pitt	do
John Graham,	Eating House,	Robinson	do
Chs. King,	Tavern,	Ross	do

The Court will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office on or before the day of hearing.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses granted must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or they will be void according to law.

fe10:3td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

WANTS.

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—A Middle aged Man, of experience and competency, wants a situation as ACCOUNTANT or CASHIER. Best reference. Address "MAX," at GAZETTE OFFICE. fe17-tf

WANTED—A first-class Man of energy, good address and large business acquaintance, can learn of a permanent paying position by addressing "LIFE INSURANCE," Box 732 Pittsburgh P. O. fe17:1td

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL to take care of two small children, will find a desirable situation and home, in a pleasant family, on application at No. 65 Beaver street, one door from Ohio, Allegheny City. No objection to a competent young girl who has never been out in public service before. fe16:3tmz

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja20:tf

WANTED—AGENTS—For something new. "A NOVEL SEWING MACHINE;" the most wonderful invention of the age. Suitable for all kinds of work. A sample machine mailed on receipt of $1. Agents can clear $100 per month easily. Address J. ROGERS, Box 2419, Cincinnati, Ohio. fe5:1wm

WANTED—At the House of Refuge, a FEMALE TEACHER, who is also a Tailoress. Salary $250 per annum, with boarding. Also, a YARD OFFICER. Salary $450 per annum, with boarding. Application to be made at the House of Refuge before WEDNESDAY NEXT, 14th inst. None need apply unless well recommended. fe7:1wdmz

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5373, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York. no29:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—A Farm, one-half mile from Freeport Armstrong county, Pa., containing 117 acres, and underlaid with Coal, which is only a few rods from the railroad. The coal will be sold with or without the surface. Soil good, well watered and timbered, with Dwelling House, and Orchards of the very choicest fruit, say 1,500 or 1,500 trees, together with a Nursery of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines. This property affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment. For terms and particulars, enquire of S. BERT GER, 25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe17:1tdawT

FOR SALE—The Three Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 551 Liberty street, containing ten rooms, large hall, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Possession given April 1st. For terms, &c., enquire of WM. CRAWFORD, Jr., on the premises. fe10:1wd

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE—Two story Brick Dwelling House and Stable, on Federal street; water and gas through the house. Purchasers are invited to examine the property. For terms, apply at 39 Federal street, or 52 and 54 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600—ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 100,000 feet Sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Pit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja15:1md

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 136 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 166 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAYSVILLE STATION, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. A large substantial Frame Dwelling, of modern style, containing 13 rooms, bath-room and wash-house; hot and cold water; a splendid never-failing Spring, supplying sufficient water for house and stable purposes; an Orchard of various fruit trees, &c. The above property fronts the Ohio river, and consists of about 70 acres, which can be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Any information desired can be obtained from Capt. JNO. HAY, on the premises, or to T. WALTER DAY, No. 103 Fifth street. fe6:1mmz

FOR SALE—FARM—A valuable Farm, containing about Fifty Acres, situated in Washington county, Pa., 30 miles West from Pittsburgh, within six miles of the Ohio river at Steubenville, and half mile from the P. C. & C. R. R., adjoining lands of Samuel and David Gardner, and others, on which is erected a commodious Log House, Barn, Stable and other out buildings. The whole is under a fine state of cultivation, having apples, cherries and young peach orchard, all in good order; also a small vineyard. The whole tract is underlaid with a heavy vein of superior Coal. For further particulars enquire of J. E. JOHNSTON, 5½ Wood street, or of WM. WIRT, on the premises. fe13:1mwT

SEWICKLEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—I offer for sale that very desirable property, within 300 yards of the Station at Sewickley. The House contains a parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, wash-house, pantry and store room on first floor. The second story contains six bed-rooms, small store room, water closet and bath-room. The lot contains nearly two acres, and has an abundance of the very best fruit—peaches, pears, (dwarf and standard,) plums, cherries, apples, grapes, strawberries, gooseberries and currants. There is also a double span grapery, 80 feet long, and a lean-too grapery, 35 feet long, bearing the very best foreign grapes. Also a stable, carriage and chicken house. Apply on the premises, or to

JOHN THOMPSON,
fe10:1wdz No. 135 Third street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY,

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. S. Liggett. The improvements are a plain Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c.; a Vineyard of one acre, (six years old); balance of ground filled with choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods' Run Street Cars.

Apply to JAMES T. SAMPLE, No. 86 Federal St., Allegheny; or, address J. L. CARNAHAN, No. 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ja26:tf

FOR RENT.

WAREHOUSE TO LET.—That substantially built and centrally located WAREHOUSE, No. 102 Third street, from April 1st. Apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe16 57 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

FOR RENT—No. 33 Diamond Alley; a THREE STORY BRICK STORE. Enquire at the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. ja31:tf

TO LET—The Store Room situated on the corner of St. Clair and Liberty sts., at present occupied by F. Braun, Esq., Druggist. Possession given April 1st. Enquire of E. H. IRISH, 110 Fifth street, or 208 Penn street. fe7:tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A two story Frame House, in the pleasant village of Sewickley, containing hall and six rooms, basement kitchen and large dry cellar; Stable and other out-buildings; a large Lot, well filled with choice fruits, both large and small. Enquire of G. H. STARR, Sewickleyville, Pa. fe10:cod2w

FOR RENT--STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of burrs, with abundant power, and excellent machinery, in good order. The Mill is well located for business, and enjoys a good country custom. Possession will be given when sold. Title indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail GEO. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa. ja17:1mM

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA:

ASK FOR

HARRISON'S GOLDEN DEWDROP

And Victoria Regia,

THE GEM OF THE WORLD. TOILET, PARIAN and WHITE. It gives a warm delicate tint to the complexion and rich tone, like the Parian Marble Carnation (Rouge,) a beautiful tint of the rose. Manufactured by A. W. HARRISON, Philadelphia. For sale by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, and all Druggists of Pittsburgh.

DR. G W. R. REED,
fe12:1md General Agent.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

NEVER	It will immediately restore the	FAILS.
NEVER	Hair to its natural color, and	FAILS.
NEVER	produce a new growth where it	FAILS.
NEVER	has fallen off, and it will stop the	FAILS.
NEVER	falling out of the hair in a few	FAILS.
NEVER	days if faithfully applied.	FAILS.

For sale at the CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner of Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny.

ja22 GEO. A. KELLY.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

DRUGGIST,

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield Sts.,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FINE PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, BRANDIES, WINES, &c., imported direct from London, Paris and Cognac. ja17

WOODSIDE & WALLACE,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty, Spices, Perfumery, Benzole, Carbon Oil, &c. Also, Agents for Winter's Metallic Brown Paints, Hamilton White Lead, Charter Oak White Lead and Marary & Whiton's Celebrated Patent Dryer in one and two pound cans.

No. 37 Wood Street,

OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

my20:1yd PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

Pittsburgh White Lead Works,

PURE WHITE LEAD,

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTING OIL BARRELS,

No. 63 Wood Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the Scholastic Year, commences on the 1st of February, and closes on the 25th of June next. Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious school property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military department, though at present very efficient and flourishing, will be abandoned.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal,
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
ja24:3mz at West Chester, Penna.

SOAPS, EXTRACTS &c.

IMPORTED GOODS.

TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
COUDRAY'S EXTRACTS,
PINAUD'S EXTRACTS,
LOW'S SOAPS,
COUDRAY'S SOAPS,
SOCIETE HYGIENIQUES SOAPS,
LUBIN'S SACHETS,
BROWN'S CHLORODYNE,
BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP,
MUSTARD, COLMAN'S,
FEEDING BOTTLES,
CHEMICALS FROM SQUIBBS,
WINES AND BRANDY.

For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

fe12 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

RELIEF.

MONEYS COLLECTED BY THE Committees for the Sufferers at the late fire in Reserve Township and Allegheny City, on the 11th of December, 1865:

First Ward—R. Dyer & Gerwig	$351 00
Second Ward—Filner & Salinger	[illegible]
Third Ward—[illegible] & Gang	[illegible]
Fourth Ward—Walter & [illegible]	[illegible]
do do Jacob Graham & Gerwig	[illegible]
Rev. Schlodt—German Church, do do	[illegible]
Rev. Widerhousen's do do	[illegible]
Charles Gearing, Reserve Township	[illegible]
Mr. Reed, Allegheny Trust Company	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Turners	[illegible]
Rev. C. Walters' Church	[illegible]

ALLEGHENY CITY, January 1st, 1866.

MONEY PAID OVER TO MAYOR MORRISON.

Gang & Smith	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Turners	[illegible]
Reed's Bank	[illegible]
J. Graham	[illegible]
Rev. Widerhousen's Church	[illegible]

DISTRIBUTION TO THE SUFFERERS.

Charles Hoffman	$140 00
[illegible]	[illegible]

The following persons are entitled to the benefit of the amount set opposite their names, by calling on the Treasurer, Col. George Gerst:

[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMITTEE:

COL. GERST, C. C. SMITH,
CASPER GANG, LEONARD WALTER,
C. DELLENBACH, HENRY GERWIG,
SAMUEL DYER, JOHN MORRISON,
JOHN MAIERHOF.

fe17:1td

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be sold at public auction, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz:

Shirts	[illegible]
Drawers	[illegible]
Socks	[illegible]
Slippers, pairs	[illegible]
Gowns	[illegible]
Bedsacks	[illegible]
Pillow-ticks	[illegible]
Pillow-cases	[illegible]
Towels, Hand	[illegible]

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one bale, box, or dozen, will be sold. Goods will be required to be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. fe16:td

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1866.

An auction sale of Valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held at the Warehouse, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall, on [illegible] 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz:

Sulphuric Ether, 500 lbs.; Alcohol, 500 bottles; Compound Spirits of Ether, 800 lbs.; Simple Cerate, 1,000 lbs.; Chloroform, 500 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 250 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.; [illegible]

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R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives, February 10th, 186 , on the Reconstruction Policy of the President.

MR. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, nearly two years ago, and while the war was flagrant, I felt it my duty as a member of this body to look into the question of the relations that had been produced by it; the privileges that had been forfeited on the one hand, and the rights and powers that had been acquired on the other, with a view to the readjustment of the whole machine by the restoration of those parts that had been sundered from it by the disturbance. With some, the infirm of faith, the inquiry was thought to be premature. This, however, was not the judgment of the last Congress. It passed a bill which did not meet the approval of the Executive because it interfered with a plan of his own that had not proved acceptable to it, and the question was adjourned without advice from that body, and in such a way as to leave the field open for experiments with which it was not in a condition to interfere.

The people are here again in the persons of their representatives who are the law-making power of the nation, not on invitation but by constitutional mandate, to inquire what has been attempted, and to decide for themselves what shall be done with the Territories that have been conquered by their arms. It is agreed on all hands that they shall be eventually readmitted as members of the common family. It is not pretended by anybody that they can resume their places here of their own mere volition and without any consent of ours. It is not insisted, I think, by any well read statesman, that our power to exclude depends only on our right to determine upon the qualifications of our own members. It is confessed that there is an organic lesion that forbids their return, and can only be supplied by a new organization which no act of spontaneous generation can produce. It will scarcely be contended now, I suppose, as it was by an eccentric committee of the last House, that our victory was crowned only with a lapse of sovereignty, or that the jurisdiction to restore a lost member is anywhere but here. I shall be excused, of course, for returning to this subject under circumstances that not only invite but compel its discussion. If it was not proper for Congress to prescribe in advance the law that was to govern this question in the last resort, at all events, while other agencies, mistaking perhaps its backwardness for an abdication of its rightful powers, were industriously employed in forstalling its own action, it is no longer possible, in view of what has occurred since the last adjournment, and of the forces that have been mustered to overbear our deliberations here, to avoid a conflict that has been so long foreshadowed.

To determine this great question, the greatest by far that has ever challenged the deliberations of an American Congress, it is important to inquire, in the first place, what is the posture of these Territories as it has been affected by the progress and results of the war, which has just been determined by their enforced submission to the authority of the nation?

So far, at least, as armed resistance is concerned, it may be assumed that the war is at an end. The deluded communities that have so wantonly insulted this Government and defied its power now lie conquered and helpless, and in social ruin at our feet, deprived, by their own act—I will not say, in the language of the proclamations that have been addressed to them, of "all civil government whatever"—but certainly of all the organism that was essential to the maintenance of their old relations to the Union. To claim any more than this would be to assume a condition of anarchy where there is still a "supreme law" under the Constitution, and where, even in the absence of such a rule, the territory reclaimed must necessarily pass under the jurisdiction and law of the conqueror. Taking it, however, to be true, as stated, then, by necessary inference, the civil law of the Union is dethroned, and its military power is all that remains to hold these States in subjection to our authority. In point of fact, we do so hold them now, except so far as they have been surrendered to the enemy, without other law than our own sovereign will. The supreme executive functionary of this nation, who, by virtue of his office, is the Commander-in-Chief of its armies, feeling that they were not in a condition to be trusted to themselves, instead of sheathing the sword, convoking the representatives of the people, advising them that these provinces were tranquilized, and submitting to them, as the law-making power, the grave question, what is to be done with them? has preferred to await the usual period of our assemblage, and appointed his lieutenants and proconsuls to govern them in the meanwhile with the aid of armies, and the terrors of that arbitrary code which is known by the name of martial law. We are here now, however, and it becomes our first duty to relieve that officer from this unusual and inappropriate task, and to furnish some security to the conquered people by the substitution of another and a gentler rule.

I would not be understood, however, as questioning the exercise of a sovereignty like this, so long as it was necessitated by the absence of a legislative power, since that is but a logical consequence of the position previously maintained by me on this floor, that these States had ceased to be members of the Union, and passed into the condition of Territories. If they continued to be States, within the meaning of the Constitution, the moment the resistance ceased it would have been the duty of the Executive to withdraw the armies, and they would have at once resumed their *status quo ante*, with all their constitutional rights and privileges unimpaired. If they were still States, all that has been done since, even though the power of Congress had been invoked to authorize it, would have been the clearest of usurpations. Taking them, however, to have been "deprived," in the language of the proclamations, "of all civil government whatever," it was but a legitimate inference of the Executive that they had not only forfeited their elective franchise, and lost their property in slaves, but placed themselves in a condition where they were no longer entitled even to the benefit of the constitutional guarantee without a new birth. The idea of any State, except that of nature, without any "civil government whatever," is as incomprehensible to me as that of a State being in the Union, or indeed anywhere, that is admitted to have no existence whatever.

No more would I be inclined to quarrel with those who, starting from these premises, are still disposed to insist that these States were never out. The difference is perhaps only the result of a want of precision in the use of terms, or a diversity of opinion in regard to their meaning. Mr. Burke has furnished us with a distinction here that meets the case precisely. "The word State," he remarks in his letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe, on the subject of the extension of the elective franchise to the Irish Catholics, "is one of much ambiguity. Sometimes it is used to signify the whole commonwealth, comprehending all its orders, with the several privileges belonging to each. Sometimes it signifies only the higher, and ruling part of the commonwealth, which is commonly called the government." In the former of these senses, it is not to be doubted that these communities still exist, and are in the Union, or of the Union, because their territories belong to it, and their people owe it allegiance. In the latter, however—and that is the one that connects them with our political system, as the proclamations concede—they are admitted by the same proclamations to have been destroyed, and can, of course, be nowhere. And this will be found to reconcile the apparent contradiction between the language of the proclamations and the accordant practice of the Government on the one hand, and the theory of those who are supposed to speak its opinions, and infer from some unhappy phraseology of the former, as well as from the more recent utterances of the message, the repugnant idea that there was a constitution of government left existing amid the general wreck, in a case where it had been previously declared in terms that there was "no civil government whatever."

There can be no real dispute, therefore, between the Executive and his northern friends as to the posture of these dilapidated members. Their entire treatment by him shows that they have only been regarded practically as conquered provinces. I deprecate, however, the encouragement that has been given to the enemies of the Government by the promulgation of the fallacious doctrine which has found so ready a currency among the disaffected of the North, and has proved so welcome to the unrepentant rebels of the South, that these disorganized States have never ceased to be members of the Federal Union. That is the present theory of every traitor, North or South, who has been insisting for four long years of war on the right as well as the fact of secession. With strong assurances of pardon, they can well afford to risk the consequences of treason by repudiating the belligerency upon which they have heretofore claimed immunity for their crime, if it will restore them to their original rights, and serve them as an argument against the legality of the proclamation that has stripped them of their property in slaves. Grant them the postulate that all their acts of secession were not a fact, but a nullity—that the crime which they committed was impossible, because it was forbidden—and if they cannot invalidate the war and the debt that was made by it, they will at least stagger your courts with the question, by what authority under the Constitution you have presumed to deprive the people of a State within the Union, by proclamation and without judgment of law, of any of their franchises or property. They will admit it now as an incident of the war—if there was a war, or could be where there was no secession, and therefore no belligerent—so far as the thing was consummated by an actual seizure, just as they are now ready to confess that the right of secession has been disproved by the logic of the sword, which means only by their present inability to maintain it by that argument, while their northern brethren still assert the very heresy upon which it rests. But once in, they will take you at your word, and insist that all your intermediate acts were nullities as well as theirs.

Agreeing, however, as we all do, that these States, without any local law or governments of their own, have passed under the law of the conqueror—and the attempt to reorganize them by Federal authority is an admission of it—the next question, into the discussion of which we are now prematurely hurried, is not how they are to be governed until they shall be in a condition to return—because that seems to have been assumed to be no business of ours—but whether that condition has been reached, and what are to be the agencies and terms through and upon which this consummation is to be effected.

If there be any one question that more than another falls within the exclusive cognizance of the people of the loyal States, and deserves and demands the highest consideration of their representatives, it is just this. Eleven of the columnar supports of our political edifice are now lying around us, like the giant columns of Tadmor and Palmyra, with shaft and capital and architrave alike shattered by the mighty convulsion that has laid them all in ruins. Where is the hand that is to lift those columns to their place? Who is it that shall reunite the dissevered fragments, and wreathe the ivy over the towers that have been rent from turret to foundation? What are to be the process and conditions on which these great criminals, who, "like the base Judean," have wantonly flung away "a pearl richer than all their tribe," are to be readmitted into the enjoyment of the privileges they have rejected and despised, and received again into the fellowship of the men they hated, and the confidence and honors of the Government they have only failed to destroy because it has proved too strong even for a degree of treachery that has no parallel in history? How far are these baffled parricides to be trusted again, now that they are vanquished, and without power of resistance, after such an experience, after so bloody a lesson as they have taught us, and what are the guards that will be required to prevent a recurrence of any of the evils from which we have just escaped? All these are problems which, however simple they may have been considered in some quarters, might well embarrass the profoundest of our statesmen, and which all the collective wisdom of the nation will not be more than sufficient to solve. The war itself, stupendous as it has proved, was nothing in the comparison. There never was a reasonable doubt as to the suppression of the rebellion, provided the loyal States should prove true to themselves. It was a purely arithmetical problem, of which the elements were within the reach of everybody. If all the slave States had been united, eighteen million of northern freemen, with the credit and resources and prestige of this great Government on their side, and man for man the peers of their enemy, were sure to subdue less than one half their number, with four millions of a disaffected population in their midst, as soon as they were allowed to strike at the heart of the rebellion, and it came to be understood that it was to be a war *a l'outrance*. The only real danger was in the prospective and inevitable process of reconstruction. It was a question only whether there would be wisdom enough in the councils of the nation to profit by the heroism of our soldiers in the field, or folly enough to throw away the fruits of the many sacrifices that this long bloody war had cost us, by ignoring our past experience, and rushing with headlong precipitation and immature resolve into measures of restoration, resting on no system or principle, and reserving no guarantees for the future. We have just reached that point. The rebellion, so far, at all events, as armed resistance is concerned, is over. We still tread, however, on the ashes of an unextinguished volcano—"*supposito cinere doloso*." "An earthquake's spoils are sepulchered below." The ground still heaves and trembles; the fiery flood still surges and pulsates beneath our feet, and already, almost before the thunders of our artillery have rolled into the distance, and while the smoke of battle is still upon the plain—without a moment's pause to survey the wide field of ruin, and reach forward, if possible, with telescopic vision into all the bearings and all the remotest possible consequences of the act which we are called upon to do, a childish impatience is urging us upon a path where angels might fear to tread, and expecting us to crowd the structure of an empire—the ordinary work of centuries—into the deliberations of an hour.

Upon considerations such as these, I would have preferred to wait until the two Houses, acting in their legislative capacity, and in the spirit of statesmen who are charged with the interests of half a continent, had matured some plan which would secure uniformity in our proceedings here, while it furnished to the whole country—to the loyal people of the returning States as well as to ourselves—all the safeguards which the circumstances of the case required. My judgment is that you can proceed lawfully in no other way. If restoration is the object; if these State Governments have been destroyed and must be organized anew; if the people of these States must be enabled to restore them to their old relations and put them in a way to entitle them to claim the benefits of the constitutional guarantee, through the agency of the Federal authorities; if they must be readmitted; if the guarantee is to be fulfilled—all which things are conceded by the proclamations—then it is as clear as sunlight that nothing short of an act of Congress, a law in all its constitutional forms, can accomplish this work. But I am in no hurry even as to this. *Festina lente* is the motto for a statesman. States are slow of growth. A century is but a day in the life of a nation. A great poet has said:

> "A thousand years scarce serve to form a State;
> An hour may lay it in the dust."

To heal the wounds inflicted by a four years civil war is not the work of a day. If we would do it well we must imitate the processes of nature, beginning at the bottom and working slowly to the surface. Sound statesmanship would declare in favor of this course in any case. It would tolerate no other where there is so little excuse for precipitancy, where there is no real pressure except that which is invited by ourselves, and where a mistake once made, however disastrous in its effects, would be absolutely irremediable. The privilege is, however, denied to us. Though we had declined to court this issue by going out to meet it, it has come to seek us here, and if we have not been allowed to provide by law, in advance of the occasion, a rule which shall govern all cases, we must at least meet it in the more questionable shape in which it presents itself, though under disadvantages not unlike those we had to encounter with the same parties at the beginning of the war.

The present Executive of the nation, acting upon the prevalent idea that it is the duty of the Government to take the initiative step in the process of restoration, instead of awaiting any spontaneous action or the expression of any desire on the part of the people of the rebel States to return to their original relations in the Union—which could be only properly conveyed by an appeal to Congress—has, in the recess of this body, and on the cessation of active hostilities in these States, concluded it to be his duty to direct their organization, along with the process by which it is to be effected, in order to entitle them to the benefit of the constitutional guarantee, and has accordingly indicated his plan in a series of proclamations, which are all of the like tenor, though differing in some respects from the plan of his predecessor. The presumption was that they would in all instances conform to the law that he had prescribed for them. Having so complied, they would naturally expect that their immediate lawgiver, although then understood to admit the ultimate decision to rest with Congress alone, would recommend their admission, and enforce that recommendation with all the influence that he could lawfully exert. It becomes important, therefore, to look into that process, and ascertain whether it was consistent with the spirit of our institutions; whether it rested on any correct view of the relations with which it had to deal; and how far it was calculated to secure the object for which it was professedly contrived.

These proclamations all recite and rest upon the constitutional obligation to guarantee to all these States a Republican form of Government. They do not declare the war to be at an end, but the contrary. They speak in the name and by the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, as well as the Supreme Civil Executive Magistrate of the United States. They assert that the rebellion has, "in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of these States of all civil government whatever," and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people thereof to organize State Governments, by virtue of well of the military as of the civil power vested in the Executive, commission sundry individuals as Provisional Governors for the occasion, with power to prescribe rules for the assemblage at the earliest practicable period of conventions of delegates, to be chosen by that part of the people which is loyal, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitutions thereof, and with authority, moreover, to exercise all the power necessary to enable such loyal people to restore said States to their constitutional relations with the Federal Government, and to present such forms of government as will entitle them to the guarantee of the United States, and their people therefore to protection against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence—with the proviso, however, that no person shall vote, or be eligible as a member, without having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution and Union of the United States; all the laws and proclamations made during the rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, and without having been duly qualified as an elector by the constitutions and laws of those States, in force before the adoption of the so-called ordinances of secession. And they further enjoin upon the military commanders of the particular departments, and all officers or persons in the military and naval service, the duty of aiding and assisting the said Provisional Governors in carrying these proclamations into effect.

A careful analysis of these instruments will be found to result in the development of the following leading propositions:

1. They admit the continuing existence of a state of war, and profess to rest on the two fold authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as supreme civil executive magistrate of the Union.
2. They declare the people of these States to have been deprived by their own acts of all civil government whatever.
3. They confess the necessity of a new organization for the purpose of restoring their constitutional relations with the Federal Government, and presenting such form of government as will entitle them to the benefit of its guarantee, and therein admit that they are not so entitled in their present condition.
4. They concede that the new organization must receive its impulse and direction from without, and be assisted by the co-operative action of the Federal authorities.
5. Confessing, however, that these States are not entitled to the benefit of the constitutional guarantee, they assert, in effect, that under it the Federal Government is bound to place them in a position which will enable them to claim it, and assume that the fulfillment of that guarantee is a purely executive function, to be performed in such a way as the judgment of the President may determine.
6. They direct, accordingly, the assemblage of conventions at the earliest practicable day, and define and ascertain the qualifications of the voters.
7. In fixing these qualifications they adopt a standard that is entirely new, by limiting the franchise, not to the white men generally, but to such only of the people who were invested with that prerogative under the government that is admitted to have been destroyed as are loyal, and will swear to support, not the Constitution only, but all laws and proclamations during the rebellion having reference to the emancipation of slaves.
8. Admitting, moreover, that these States are without any civil government whatever, and that they must necessarily organize anew, they insist that it shall be done upon the partial recognition of a government that has been destroyed, by a process, not of organization at all, but of amendment and alteration only, that shall work simply on that part of the defunct corpus which was left untouched by the ordinances of secession, and whose continued existence would involve a denial of the right of Federal interference, and is in direct contradiction of the premises on which these proclamations rest.
9. They look, moreover, to the employment of the military arm in the execution and enforcement of the scheme of restoration which they involve.

With all proper respect for the Executive, I am constrained to say that there are evidences here, either that these proclamations could not have been considered or digested with the care which so great an occasion would seem to have demanded, or that the case might not unprofitably have been transferred from the other end of the avenue to its appropriate forum in the great council of the nation, assembled here to deliberate upon its interests, and vested exclusively with the high power of legislating with regard to its Territories, of admitting new States, and of fulfilling all constitutional guarantees. My reasons for so thinking will, however, be better understood from the remarks I have to offer on the several propositions which I have extracted from them.

It may be safely affirmed, I think, that the existence of a state of war, whether that war be openly aggressive and demonstrative in its character, or exhibiting itself only in sullen discontent or disaffection or hatred of the Government, such as to necessitate the presence of a military force to compel obedience to the national authority or to prevent a seizure of the local authority, is utterly irreconcilable with the idea of such an organization as the genius of our institutions and the very texture of our Government would demand. Without the spontaneous and unrestrained volition of the majority of the people, I cannot conceive the idea of the existence or constitution of a republican State. A form of government erected by or for a minority of the people, and depending upon armies for its existence or support, would be the merest mockery of a republic, and could not be recognized here consistently with the terms of the constitutional guarantee. It is a self-evident proposition that so long as it requires an army or a Federal legate—whether called by the name of provisional governor, lieutenant commandant, proconsul, or pretorian prefect—to govern it, it is not in a condition to perform that task itself; and the very appointment which would be otherwise unlawful, is a conviction of it. While the Executive holds the Territory within his grasp as the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, he holds it under military law—which is the only law he can administer—and by a power that is absolute; and it is idle to talk about the restoration of the civil authority by the voluntary act of the people themselves, because he is essentially supreme. The power he wields is above the law, and silences the law. There can be no two codes, no divided *imperium* here. The man who so rules is essentially a dictator; and it makes no difference in principle whether he prescribes the law for a good purpose or a bad one. It is impossible that the people should act freely under such a domination. It is only when it ceases they can truly be regarded as their own masters. The jealousy of our fathers has guarded against the very presence of the military on the election ground, even where the civil law reigned, and the subordination of the military was unquestioned. Where it knows no law, however, except its own will, and stands by to direct and execute that will, the acts done, which would be clearly invalidated thereby in the States, are its own. If it assembles conventions and names the voters, they are its creatures. If it elects Congressmen, they represent it only. If the product of its imperial rescript is a republic in form, it is a republic engendered from the decomposing remains of the dead sovereignty, under the fierce embrace of the military power—a republic hatched into life by the spirit of despotism brooding over a chaos of ruin. To say that a monstrous birth like this, tearing its way through the entrails of the State—a delivery by the sword—assisted by the matronly offices of a Provisional Governor, and graced by a more than royal attendance in the high functionaries of State, "the military commandant of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service," who are expressly summoned to be present on the august occasion—is the legitimate offspring of a free people, or has any of the features of a republic within the meaning of the Constitution, is to draw largely on the imagination. Freedom recoils aghast at such an apparition, and shrieks out "death!" Nor will it be sufficient to assert that these sword-bearers were not actually present in the body, and that, therefore, no control was exercised over these provincial councils by their creator and lawgiver. We know that when the fiat went forth publicly to the hesitating synod of North Carolina that the debt of the rebellion must be repudiated, every knee went down in humble submission to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. We know, too, from the very recent message of the rebel general and Governor of Mississippi, Humphreys, who was pardoned specially to qualify him for the place, that it was "under the pressure of Federal bayonets" that the people of that State "have abolished the institution of slavery;" and it is not uncharitable to infer that the members of all these bodies knew precisely how much would be expected of them, and were prepared to do the will of the Executive, even though it had extended to suffrage for the black man. Disguise it as we may, these so-called Constitutions of Government are but articles of capitulation after the fact; treaties between that officer, dealing with these questions as an absolute sovereign, and the chiefs of the rebellion; terms dictated by the President as a conqueror, in accordance with his own individual and imperial will; agreements reluctantly conceded by them, as the condition not only of pardon, but of restoration to power, but almost invariably repudiated by their followers in the refusal to ratify them by sending men here who were qualified under the laws of Congress to take their places amongst us. That they are so considered, even by themselves, is shown by the recent correspondence between the high contracting powers, represented by our Minister of *Foreign* Relations on the one hand and Governor Orr of South Carolina on the other, in which it is declared by the latter that the state convention, which he admits to be a revolutionary body had been dissolved, "after having done all that the President requested to be done." It is shown, too, more strongly in the letter of the rebel General Hampton to the people of South Carolina, declining to be a candidate for Governor, on the ground that it might embarrass the Executive in his benevolent designs in favor of the South. Though not approving all that was conceded by the convention, he recommends their acquiescence in what he treats as the demands of the conqueror, on the ground of necessity and for the special reason that the President "had exhibited a strong disposition not only to protect the South from the radicalism of the North, but to reinstate them in their civil and political rights." "It may be assumed," he adds, "that when the forms of government are restored, *and freedom of speech allowed to us*, your late convention will be subjected to harsh criticism, and its action impugned. Should such unhappily be the case, remember that you, the people of South Carolina, accepted the convention as part and parcel of the terms of your surrender. The President had no shadow of authority, I admit, under the Constitution of the United States to order a convention in this or any other State; but as a conqueror he had the right to offer, if not to dictate, terms. The terms offered by him you have accepted. I do not myself fully concur in all the measures adopted by the convention, but I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the action it took to carry out faithfully the terms agreed on. Entertaining these views, I think it our duty to sustain the President of the United States so long as he manifests a disposition to restore all our rights as a sovereign State. Above all, let us stand by our State. Her record is honorable, her escutcheon untarnished." When a man like Hampton speaks of the "radicalism of the North," we know that he intends the Union party of the free States, who favored the prosecution of the war and elected the President himself, and the men whom they have sent here to declare their will; and it is on the disposition of the President to protect them from his own friends in the country and in these Halls—the feeling that they could make a better bargain with him, and were safer in his hands than those of the people and their Congress, that without one word in favor of the Union, but with an earnest invocation to the people to stand, above all things, by their own honorable and untarnished State, he urges them to support, not the Union but the President, and him only "so long as he manifests a disposition to restore all their rights as a sovereign State," including, of course, the transcendent and inalienable right of secession. And the Executive responds to this presentation of the case by informing us in his late message that we have nothing to do with the terms of settlement, while the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Raymond,] who is supposed to reflect his opinions, is candid enough to put his vindication of the special requirements of that functionary on the same grounds, and in language almost identical with that of the traitor Hampton. It is a waste of time, however, to labor a point like this. If the orders of the Commanding General, as enunciated through the proclamations themselves were in point of fact obeyed, it is sufficient for the purposes of this argument. To deny his control over the creatures of his own will, because his subordinates did not stand over their deliberations with a drawn sword, would be the merest of subterfuges. As well might it be said that the Maker of all things, who launched the circumambient orbs through the immensity of space, and prescribed the law of gravitation for their government, was exercising no control, because He was not on sleepless watch at the center of the system, and telegraphing his special orders to Neptune and Uranus, by way of keeping them on the track as they sped their unerring way through the mazy labyrinth of the stellar worlds.

It will be urged, however, as it has been, that this was a measure of peace; an instrumentality essential to the tranquilization of those States; a part of the process for the restoration of order that must precede the withdrawal of the national authority, and would enable the loyal people there to dispense with the further presence of its armies. The answer is, that if it was intended to place the reins in the hands of the loyal minority of white men, while it confesses a condition of things where a republic is impracticable and an election would be an absurdity, it could insure no peace and no permanent ascendency to that element without continued protection, because it required a military power to inaugurate it, just as is now admitted by Governor Brownlow to be the case in Tennessee, and if it was intended merely to restore the disloyal majority who governed before the rebellion and hurried those States into it, then it was unnecessary. The idea is, in plain English, if not to make them our masters, at least to free them from our authority in the first place, in the *hope* that it will secure peace and submission in the future. I cannot consent to any such arrangement. I do not comprehend the value of that tranquility which is only to be purchased by the abdication of our power, whether it be by the withdrawal of our troops, the restoration to the enemy of the arms that he was compelled to lay down on the last of his battlefields, or the invitation—I should rather say command—to him to share our counsels in the adjustment of the results and the responsibilities of the war. If this be peace, it might have been secured at any time, with only the waiver of our right to insist that they shall sit down on the judgment seat and divide the empire with us. It may be secured now by allowing them to resume their power and places here upon the cheap consideration of a temporary acknowledgment that the negro is no longer an article of merchandise, because all their chances of success in this rebellion now depend on a change of weapons and the retransfer of the theater of war to the arena where it began. I say in this rebellion, because I am not sanguine enough to consider it at an end, as a very recent opinion of the Attorney General transmitted by the President, admits it is not. There are those, I know, who cannot comprehend a state of war unless it comes home to their grosser senses in the rude shock of battalions and the groans of the wounded and the dying, and think, therefore, when the standard drops from the nerveless grasp, that this is peace. It is to form a very inadequate conception of a kind of arbitrament that depends as much on skillful tactics as on hard knocks. Resistance does not always cease when its arms are stricken from its hands. The victory is not always to the strong. It is as often the guerdon of the wise. True, we have conquered these people in battle, but what of that? No man was ever converted from an enemy into a friend by the summary logic of shot and shell.

> "Who overcomes
> By force, hath overcome but half his foe."

The demoniac spirit that animated this rebellion, the same that mutilated and starved and butchered our martyred heroes, that inoculated the veins and rotted off the strong arm of the northern warrior with the deadly venom of the lazar house, that baled the yellow fever as merchandise for this capital, and that ended by assassinating our President, still lives, unrepentant, unsubdued, ferocious, and devilish as ever. The battle still rages, as it did in these Halls long before the outbreak of the rebellion, but under a new phase.

> "What though the field be lost?
> All is not lost."

If arms have failed, there are other weapons, rejected by the South in its blind and unreasoning arrogance, which have proved in other times more potent in its hands than the puny sword that has just been shattered like a potsherd in its collision with the iron muscle of the sinewy laboring man of the free States. A bloody experience has taught them their mistake in crossing swords with the soldiers of the North instead of fighting the battle in the Union, and relying on the folly of its statesmen and the superior address that harnessed its fierce democracy to their triumphal car and made them the masters of the nation until the period of their revolt. Hurled to the earth like their great prototypes in crime, how natural to find the like consolation in the reflection:

> "Henceforth their might we know, and know our own:
> So as not either to provoke, or dread
> New war provoked: our better part remains
> To work in close design, by fraud or guile,
> What force effected not."

But this not the peace that we have been endeavoring to secure. This is not victory, but defeat—just such defeat as that which follows the astounding paradox that our supposed triumph on the Appomattox, that made every heart leap with joy, has only purged the guilt of our enemies and reinstated them here with no right impaired, to "beard us in our hall" and "push us from our stools." There is nothing, therefore, in the argument to drive us into such an inversion of the natural and logical order as would be involved in the imposition of State governments by the military arm, any more than there is to hurry us into into a premature and ill-adjusted scheme of restoration, where there is abundant leisure to arrange our plans, and a false step would be irrevocable. I want a real peace before reorganization and readmission here. Invert the order, and we shall have no peace. It will only amount, as I have before hinted, to a change of weapons, and a transfer of the seat of war to these Chambers, whence they went out four years ago to try the bloody issue that has been determined against them, just as they had before gone out in couples to seek the blood of some northern Representative.

And now, as to the admission that the people of the seceding States have been deprived of all civil government whatever.

During the last Congress, as I have already remarked, I took some pains to show that these States were, by construction of law, as well as in point of fact outside of the Union, because it was apparent that the whole question of our power to deal with them in such a way as to realize the legitimate results of the war and exact the necessary securities for our future peace, must depend on the relation in which the war had left them. The phraseology, though sufficiently precise, was not perhaps as well chosen as it might have been to exclude the idea either that they were out rightfully as States, or out in point of fact territorially. The "*rari nantes*," the few citizens of those States who, though outlawed by the belligerent relation recognized by our courts, as well as by the whole conduct of the war, and positively established by our legislation here, still remained "faithful among the faithless" would naturally protest against a form of expression that seemed to shut them out from the relation of citizens, and to give them the character of alien enemies; and it is perhaps, therefore, no great matter of surprise that the doctrine should have found so little favor in high places. I do not care to re-argue that question now, because it is perhaps not material. Taking the word State as contradistinguished from that of Government—for which there is unquestionably an example and a warrant in the language of the constitutional clause of guarantee—to mean, as it has been defined by so great an authority as Mr. Burke, "the commonwealth at large, with all its orders and all the rights belonging to each," and not "the ruling of governing power," it may be admitted without damage to the argument that they are still in. In that aspect of the case it must signify the territory, or the people, whether black or white, loyal or disloyal, or both. It cannot be the territory only, because it would then continue to be a State, although deprived of its inhabitants as well as of its government, in which case it was never pretended that it was out. It cannot mean the people only, because that would make them a State, though all disclaiming their allegiance, or all alien enemies, and owing none except such as was qualified, and temporary, and purely domiciliary. In this sense it is a compound idea, of which one of the elements is necessarily a loyal people, and a perception of which is discernible in the fact that under the plan of the proclamations the voters are to be confined to the loyal, or at least that portion of them which has the accidental advantage of having straighter hair or or somewhat whiter skins than the residue.

It is enough for my purpose, however, that their political organizations, through which only they can maintain their appropriate relations to our government system, have been, as it is admitted they are, entirely destroyed; a point which could not be well contested in view of the common law rules that govern in cases of public or municipal as of merely private corporations. The proclamations go further in affirming that they have been "deprived of all civil government whatever," which would imply a state of anarchy, and ignore alike the law of conquest and the "supreme law" under the Constitution, and thus exclude them from the Union by a strict logical necessity. By this, however, the President intends no doubt, the local government alone. He cannot affirm a condition of anarchy, as this would be, so long as he maintains that they are still in the Union and subject to its laws, or is even asserting, as he does by the proclamations themselves, the continuing jurisdiction and authority of the national Government over them. Without any government whatever there can be no social state except that of nature. It is as impossible to conceive of the existence of a civil or political state without an organism, as it would be that of an animal or vegetable body in like predicament. Stripped, however, of all political organizations that held them together as members of this Union, they must of necessity have lapsed into a condition where everything was lost except their territorial relations and identity. In this condition, however, of local dissolution, it is admitted on all hands that they are without powers of self-resurrection, that without governments themselves they must receive their impulse from without—from their only remaining sovereign; and that these dry bones, these festering, decomposing elements must at least be breathed upon in order that they may live; and therefore it is that the Executive Magistrate, in the exercise of what he conceives to be his duty, undertakes to impart the required movement by preparing and adjusting the whole machinery, setting it in motion with his own hand, and even prescribing the law by which that motion was to be governed. Whether these States are in or out, is no longer a question, when the rupture of their connections and their own incapacity to restore them without the directions of the ultimate sovereign, are admitted elements in the case. All that remains is to decide where this transcendent power is lodged, how it is to be exercised, and who it is that is to speak this chaos into order, and to re-create from this admitted anarchy, the future organism that is to claim its place in our system.

The proclamations assume that this high and imperial function is a purely executive one, and that on the ground of the constitutional obligation on the part of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, it is the duty of the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed. It is only on the hypothesis either that this officer is—not in the modest language of Louis XIV, the State, but the United States—or that his executory agreement is in the nature of a law which may be enforced by the instrumentality of the sword, and without the exercise of any discretion on the part of the minister, that the case can be claimed to fall within the province of the executive department. The former of these views, which seems to find support in the argument of the gentleman from New York, I shall not trouble myself to answer. If the latter were true, and the duty itself a purely ministerial one, the claim would be unquestionable. It is so far from being true, however, that it would have been impossible even for Congress itself to provide in advance by any general enactment for the many different cases that might arise to demand its fulfillment. They have not even yet decided what is to be considered a republican form of government within the meaning of the clause, or how it is to be erected in case of the overthrow of any of the existing State governments. They have endeavored, it is true, to provide for these cases, but have been met by the argument that it would be time enough to cook their hare when it was caught, or the objection that the Executive had a better "plan" than their own, which was in itself a confession that it was a matter of doubt and discretion, and anything but the performance of a ministerial duty. That plan, like the present one, involved no less a task than the reconstruction of a State from its very foundations, and the declaration of the law that was to govern in the prosecution of that work. In the former case, the power was conferred on a tithe of the voters who might take the oath of allegiance and forswear the institution of slavery. In the latter, it is confined to the loyal men who had voted before, without reference to their numbers, and without any definition of the term, although it was clear that there was scarcely a loyal man in those States except those who were excluded. But will anybody say that the proclamation of the fundamental law of a State is an executive function? If there be any higher act of sovereignty than that which founds or reconstructs a State, and gives or denies the elective franchise to any of its citizens, I do not know what it is. The man who makes the elector makes the laws and the magistrates, and is practically in the enjoyment of a dictatorial power. There are occasions in the extremity of a State when such a power may be necessary for its safety. Nobody has questioned the right of the Executive to govern the conquered territories—and that by the rigors of martial law—in the recess of Congress and the absence of any other rule. No man has gone further than myself in the support of measures which were necessitated by considerations connected with the public safety. I can very well recollect the time when gentlemen upon the other side were startled by the boldness of my claims in favor of a *quasi* dictatorial power in the Executive, and Democratic presses held me up as the champion of absolutism. Then, however, it was claimed but as the extreme medicine of the State, and not its daily bread; not to found an empire, but to save one. Thank God! the occasion for these things has passed away. It is no longer permissible to resort to the war power for apologies for extreme measures, and particularly such as are obviously unnecessary. But there never was anything in that power to warrant the erection of a State by executive proclamation. That is an act of legislation that goes far beyond any example in British history, even in the complying times of Henry VIII, when a servile Parliament made itself alike memorable and infamous by giving to royal proclamations the force of law. I trust we are not yet ready to emulate and even improve upon this example. I do not relish the exhumation from the repositories of the dead past of such engines of arbitrary power as these. I would as soon think of going to the Tower of London to borrow the material appliances that are still there to testify of the tyranny and barbarism of the buried centuries of England. There is a flavor about them that is neither pleasant nor wholesome. If the work done through such instrumentalities had been in all respects what my own judgment would have approved, I should have hesitated long, on grounds of principle, even in the absence of any intended interference with the rights of this body, before I would have given my sanction to a precedent so fraught with mischief for future times. I would not even mar the pedigree of the returning States by allowing a bar sinister in the escutcheon of any of them. I do not care to be associated in history as a member of the Thirty-Ninth Congress of the United States along with the dishonored council of the sixteenth century that betrayed the rights of Englishmen by abdicating its powers in favor of such claims as these. Crown lawyers have only defended them in high prerogative times as an expedient made necessary by the unfrequency of Parliaments. The very object, as confessed by the undisguised hurry to bring these new governments to our doors at the opening of the session in full panoply and compact array, was to anticipate the action of Congress in the premises. The present Executive, like his predecessor, has his plan of organization. The proclamations disclose it. He had a right, of course, to his opinions. He was, however, a southern man, and a citizen of one of the offending States. He was not likely, therefore, to think in the same way precisely as the twenty millions of the loyal States who had fought this great battle. He had never, if I mistake not, declared himself very strongly against slavery, except so far as it was in antagonism with the Union. His local associations and prejudices of education were *a priori* almost sure to arrest him at that point where a guarantee of the civil rights of the enfranchised class should be demanded. He had been loyal and faithful under great trials. That fidelity had made him the choice of the Union party of the North for the second office in the Republic. The bloody hand of treason opened the way for his succession to the first. It had become his right to advise, and his opinions were entitled at all events to the highest possible respect, but the mode of enforcing them was pointed out in the Constitution. It was only through Congress that he could properly make them known, and the very relation in which he stood toward the loyal States seemed to make it peculiarly appropriate that he should take no step without at least conferring with their representatives. He has not chosen to follow this course. He has preferred to treat directly with the rebels themselves, or to dictate as conqueror such terms of restoration as were agreeable to himself. I will not say that this was done because he apprehended the existence of a different opinion here, but the effect is, that the opinion of the Executive hurried into act in advance of our assemblage—supposing such a difference not impossible—is thus staked against the will of the representative body. It is the sword of Brennus flung on the scale. It looks to me—nay, in the light of the message it is—a challenge to Congress and the free North upon a question of jurisdiction in a case where their exclusive cognizance is not even open to dispute, which we cannot afford to decline, and upon the acceptance or refusal of which will depend the determination of the point whether, in the face of an executive edict, an oposing legislative will is possible.

If a claim of this sort was stoutly and successfully resisted by our ancestors, when asserted by the Tudors and the Stewarts, how are we to excuse ourselves to posterity for surrendering it now to a mere temporary Executive of our own choice, with powers so limited and so accurately defined? I trust we have not become so habituated to the exercise of a perogative like this as to have forgotten that there are boundaries, which in a state of peace no department of the Government can safely be allowed to pass. The danger throughout—the one prefigured by some of the leading spirits of the Revolution; the one foreshadowed when Patrick Henry declared, "Your President will be a King,"—has been in this direction only. The vast discretion necessarily lodged in the Commander-in-Chief in times like those through which we have just passed, the extreme prominence of his position, and the enormous influence arising from the control of an immense expenditure, were almost sure to give to that officer a greatly preponderating weight, and to make the world—accustomed only to royal laws and royal rule—believe that it was the President alone, and not the Congress or the people who had saved this nation, and whose business it was to restore it in all its parts. And therefore it was that the same claim of power in the proclamation of December, 1863 provoked no animadversion here, while the details of the Presidential plan were subjected to the severest criticism; and no special complaint was made when the will of the law making power was disregarded and overruled. And therefore, it was, too, that the House bill failed on a second trial. And for the same reason it is now that the press and politicians of the nation, instead of controverting the power of the Executive altogether to meddle with the reorganization of these States, and denouncing the attempt on his part as a clear usurpation, have only complained in whispers and with "bated breath," that he did not extend the right of suffrage to the black man, while even so intelligent a personage as Robert Dale Owen has referred to this work of reconstruction as the greatest of the many difficult and responsible duties which the termination of the war has devolved on *the new President*; and even the fierce Democracy itself, which made the night of the rebellion hideous with its ululations about arbitrary power, is either smitten dumb with admiration, or swells the peans of triumphant treason with a chorus of hallelujahs in honor of the wisdom, that surprises and anticipates its wildest hopes. It seems, indeed, to have been well-nigh forgotten throughout the country, as well as at the other end of the avenue, that we have a Congress which is under the Constitution, the law-making power of this nation. People inquire only what does the President intend; while the Associated Press ministers to their curiosity by daily bulletins, reporting every phase of the imperial pulse, as though it were watching by the bedside of royalty, and kindly informing us all of the precise terms on which the President has determined to readmit the traitors on this floor. The time has now come, however, to rectify these errors, and to assert and maintain the rightful jurisdiction and powers of this body, if they are ever to be asserted again. With the highest admiration of the constancy and heroism of the present Executive under the severest trials, and with every disposition to support his Administration so far as fidelity to my own high trust will allow, I cannot consent that a question like this, in which the interests of so many generations are involved, shall be withdrawn from the people of the loyal States, who have suffered and sacrificed so largely, and settled by the decision of any one or even seven men, no matter whence they come or what positions they may hold. No more can I allow myself to be instructed here, that while the power of settling the terms of readmission is with the President, I have no jurisdiction as an American legislator except to register the acts that he has done, and then humbly inquire as a member of this House only, whether the candidates who present themselves for admission here have complied with the mere formalities which their Legislatures have prescribed. It is here only—in these Halls, that American liberty can live. They are her inner sanctuary, her holy of holies, her strong tower of defense, her last refuge and abiding place. Here are her altars, and here her priesthood. It is only here, too, that my own great State, whose blood has been poured out like rain, and whose canonized dead are now sleeping on every battle-field of freedom, has been called into counsel during the last four years. She has no voice elsewhere. On the theory of the President and the results of his experiments she has given out no uncertain sound. She bids her sons whom she has placed on guard at the Capitol in this hour of the nation's trial, stand faithfully as did her heroes in the bloody trench, by their trusts as Representatives, and resist with jealous watchfulness every attempt from whatever quarter to encroach upon the just powers which she has delegated to them. If the performance of this duty should involve a difference with the executive of her own choice, while she would deplore the necessity, she will expect her Representatives to take counsel from those who sent them here, alike unawed by the frowns and unseduced by the blandishments of power. I dread the conflict, which is not a new one in the world's history, but I cannot choose but meet it when it comes; but I have a trust that we shall yet be able to discuss the great question of the times, and to settle it, too, without prejudice, and in utter oblivion of the fact that the Executive has any theory on the subject.

(CONTINUED ON MONDAY.)

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UNCLAIMED GOODS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—[illegible]

[illegible] J. F. Wright, do., box; John Wood, do., box; Mrs. E. R. Wertz, do., box; Conrad Wogline, do., box; James Wright, do., box; Anna Waterbury, Cuba, box; J. D. Willgus, Pittsburgh, box; S. Williams, do., box; W. S. Watson, Canonsburg, box; R. Watson, Pittsburgh, box; F. C. Watters, Pittsburgh, trunk; C. Wood, do., casting; Eliza D. Weaver, do., bundle; A. S. Withrop, do., box; Chas. Williams, do., black bag; Chas. H. Withrup, do., black bag; J. Wool, do., bundle; Miss W. J. West, do., black box; E. Williams, do., box; S. R. Whipple, do., pkg.; Wilcox & Berkley, Newcastle, pkg.; J. S. Wallace, do., pkg.; Lieutenant M. Wayland, Canonsburg, pkg.; Lieutenant H. Wilson, Pittsburgh, pkg.; J. S. Wilson, do., pkg.; A. B. White, Allegheny, pkg.; George Wetzerth, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Jno. F. Walker, do., pair bames; Samuel Young, do., trunk; Chas. Ziner, do., trunk; Henry Zotler, do., bundle; H. Zimmerman, do., pkg. fe10:lawdaw

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

THE ALLIANCE
HARDWARE STORE
FOR SALE.

Desiring to engage in other business, we now offer for sale the entire

Stock, Good Will and Fixtures

Of the HARDWARE BUSINESS, IN ALLIANCE, Stark county, Ohio.

THE BUILDING IS ALSO OFFERED FOR SALE.

The town is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads, and is rapidly increasing in size and importance.

The Hardware business has yearly increased with the improvement of the town and country, until the trade is now large and well established. There is no other Hardware Store in the place.

WRIGHT & PENNOCK.
fe16:3tdw

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, Pa., and contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de12 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 58 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile and a half from the Borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela river and the same from the Youghiogheny. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a two story Frame House, with four rooms, with two good springs of water; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a frame bank barn, with the very best stabling, corn crib, carriage house and other out-buildings. The tract is all underlaid with a vein of No. 1 limestone. This stratum of limestone is worth all that is asked for the property. For further particulars, inquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. fe2:tf

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from the city.
CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SIX ACRES,
Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements.
Also, about Eighty Acres of COAL, without the Surface, adjoining the above.
Also, two Farms at Stewart's Station, on Central Railroad, containing 160 acres and 125 acres.
For further particulars, enquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
(Opposite the Cathedral.)
fe13 No. 116 Grant street.

FOR SALE—A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, one mile from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story Brick House with six rooms, Frame House, two story, with six rooms and a good cellar, corn cribs, wagon sheds and other outbuildings; about 50 acres of the farm are river bottom. This property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. Call quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street.

CHEAPEST COAL LANDS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Will be sold cheaper than any other land of like quality, similar resources, and an equal distance from the city, 162 acres, underlaid with the best coal. There are two beds of limestone, one suitable for a flux for the blast furnace, the other building purposes, &c. The tract consists of two farms, 81 acres each, with dwelling houses, barns, stables, fruit orchards, &c. The coal is of the very best quality, and can be tested, a pit being open on the place. The coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the farms lying close to the town of Mansfield, and by the Washington Pike 4 miles from Jones' Ferry.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe8 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

DWELLING HOUSES, ETC., FOR RENT.—A Brick House of four rooms, yard and cellar, near Smithfield street, on Virgin alley; No. 78 Chatham street, two-story Frame House, of hall and five rooms, cellar and yard; Dwelling House on corner of Reed and Crawford streets; Dwelling House and five acres of ground near Manchester; 2 rooms at corner of Grant and Diamond sts., suitable for offices; large Cellar on Water street, near Ferry street; two-story Frame House, with large lot, on Mount Washington. Apply to
fe15 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 8 Market st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—14 acres of Land, situate in Scott township, Allegheny Co., Pa., on the Washington road, about five miles from the city. The improvements are a Frame House with 7 rooms and hall, frame stable, spring house, a good Orchard of apple, peach, pear and plum trees. This property is very desirable for a country residence. For further information enquire of G. H. TOWER,
ja20:1mm Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth st.

DON'T PAY RENT, but call and purchase a very cheap lot in the village of Mount Washington, build yourself a house, become a landlord, save your money, and increase in value. 14 valuable lots which I am authorized to sell on very easy terms. For further particulars enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ja31:tf No. 164 Fourth Street.

DWELLING TO LET—A 2-story double Brick Dwelling House, corner of Ridge and Tremont streets, Allegheny, lately the property of the Bowen Estate, recently completely repaired by the present owner, occupying spacious and highly cultivated grounds; contains six large rooms. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe14 57 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)

ALLEGHENY DWELLING FOR SALE.—A two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 291 NORTH AVENUE, near James street, North side of the North Common, containing six rooms and finished attic; gas throughout, and water and range in kitchen. Lot 43 by 80. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe13 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja20:tf

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE THAT neat two-story Brick Dwelling on River Avenue; lot 22 by 120; house arranged with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen and four bed rooms; yard neatly fenced and shrubbery. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE, with [illegible] a two story [illegible] village of Mount [illegible]
G. H. TOWER,
No. 164 Fourth Street.

MEDICAL.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD.

BUT

ROBACK'S BITTERS

ARE BETTER.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

After years of experience and trial, have proven to be the best remedy extant for all complaints where a tonic and stimulant are required. They never fail to strengthen the weak, impart vigor to the strong and in all respects restore shattered and broken-down constitutions. No remedy has been received with as much favor as ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

ROBACK'S
BLOOD PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE!
Costiveness,
And All Diseases of the Bowels

DR. ROBACK'S
Blood Pills,
Blood Pills,
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER
ARE UNEQUALED
FOR CURING
Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Sick Headache,
Liver Complaint.
Rheumatism,
FEVER AND AGUE,
St. Anthony's Fire,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD,
BUT

It is admitted by our most learned physicians that DR. ROBACK'S BITTERS combine the properties of a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-bilious agent, and the best stomachic known to the world.

ROBACK'S

BITTERS should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute diseases.

In the bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed, an article of stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, and all Diseases of a similar nature, and

Are Better

a preventive for bilious derangement, regulating the system, and giving tone to the digestive organs, than any other known remedy.

Now that the war is over, there will be thousands seeking homes in the South. No person who values his life should go there without having constantly at hand the BITTERS, as a safeguard against epidemics and maladies engendered by miasma and poisonous water.

Travelers to and all residents of the rank bottoms of the west and south, and the valleys Mississippi and its tributaries, should provide themselves with the

BITTERS.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,
Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
To whom all orders should be addressed.
Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62
EAST THIRD STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:20 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n	7:10 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's	8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	6:25 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom.	7:55 a m
Phil'a Express	3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom.	8:59 a m
Johnstown Ac'n	4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	10:05 a m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Pitt&Erie Mail	12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom.	6:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
2d " "	10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom.	1:50 p m
3d " "	6:05 p m	Phil'a Express	2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n	10:30 p m	2d Penn Accom.	8:25 p m
2d " "	3:00 p m	Altoona Accom. & Emigt Train	01:50 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	3:50 a m	Fast Line	8:20 a m
Mail	[illegible] a m	Mail	1:35 p m
Express	2:10 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	[illegible] p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	[illegible] a m	Express	2:08 a m
Express	[illegible]:56 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:23 p m
Mail	7:13 a m	Mail	6:03 p m
Wheeling Exp's	3:18 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p.m., Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:23 a m	Express	3:58 p m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Mail	6:23 a m	Express	2:28 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 4:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	8:05 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 a m
2d "	6:15 a m	2d "	3:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	6:10 p m	Mail	6:10 p m
Accommodation	1:40 p m	Accommodation	[illegible]:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.		Departs	
No. 40 Express	7:40 p m	No. 27 Express	8:50 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
4:00 p m	8:00 a m ... 6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
6½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
6½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

410 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:lyd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Pittsburgh Generosity—Good Samaritans at Work—Result of their Labors—An Appeal which Should be Promptly Responded to.

When we penned our article for yesterday afternoon edition, we were not aware that a number of prominent citizens and practical philanthropists were earnestly and effectually engaged in the work of ministering to the wants and necessities of those rendered houseless by the fire on Thursday night. But such was the case, and we take a pride in giving their names together with the results accomplished by them.

Early yesterday morning Messrs. J. H. McCreery, Florence Kramer, and Marcus Emmons, assisted by Miss Lide Stevens, of the Pittsburgh Female College, met in the Prospect Street Sabbath School building, and made the following cash distributions: Mrs. Long, $5,00; Mrs. Brannon, $5,00; Mrs. Boyle, $5,00; Mrs. Campbell, $5,00; Mrs. Dugan, $5,00; Mrs. Kennedy, $5,00; Mrs. Ketchum, $5,00; Mrs. White, $5,00; Widdow Boyle, $5,00; Miss McBride, $5,00; Miss Gallagher, $5,00; and Miss Annie McCloskey, $5,00.

In addition to these cash contributions, the following articles were collected by the persons above named and judiciously distributed, under the personal superintendance of Mrs. William McCreary, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Miss Hunnings and Hon. Mrs. Harmer Denny, of the Ladies Relief Association: Thirty-three pairs of shoes; five pairs of pants; ten blankets; twenty-five women's dresses; thirteen shawls; three vests; six caps; two coats; twelve woolen hoods; two shawls; five skirts; and twenty-eight pairs of stockings.

We are authorized to state that the Board of Managers of the Newsboys Home have with commendable liberality instructed the Matron, Mrs. Phillips, to receive into the Home the children of the sufferers, and provide for them until such time as their parents can secure proper [illegible].

The sympathies of our people are fully aroused, and we may state that money contributions may be left at the Banking House of Messrs. Kramer & Rahm, 33 Fifth street, and that donations of clothing, provisions, coal, etc., will be received by Messrs. William and J. H. McCreary, who will promptly turn them over to Mrs. Denny, President of the Ladies Relief Association, through whom they will be judiciously distributed.

Since writing the above we have received the following note, which shows that others besides the parties above named, are moving in the good work:

Relief for the Sufferers.—Owing to the great number made destitute by the fire on Prospect street, Thursday evening, a committee as below has been appointed from the Fifth U. P. Church, to collect funds for their immediate relief. The object requires no comment. It is hoped our citizens will contribute liberally. The money will be judiciously distributed. In order to haste and assist the committee, please leave your contributions at the following places:

Rev. S. B. Reed, No. 24, Congress street; Dunseath & Co., No. 56, Fifth street; Wm. Duncan with J. T. Patterson, No. 77 Wood street; John Montgomery with John Dunlap, corner of Market and Second street.

Contempt.

A case occurred at the Mayor's office, yesterday which it is probable will lead to extended litigation. As we understand the matter, the facts of the case are as follows. A simple disorderly case was before his honor, and the usual number of spectators were assembled outside the railing, among whom were several members of the bar. When the Mayor was about to administer the usual oath to a witness, he requested the parties outside to take off their hats. This was pretty generally complied with, but Robert Pollock, Esq., who was at the time engaged in conversation, failing to obey the orders of the Mayor, was spoken to sharply and commanded to take off his hat. Mr. Pollock feeling insulted at the manner in which he was addressed, removed his hat reluctantly, remarking that he "had kept his hat on in the presence of better men than the Mayor," or words to that effect. Mayor McCarthy immediately ordered Mr. Pollock into custody. The other members of the bar, among whom were Messrs. Childs, Swartzwelder and Coyle, immediately appeared in behalf of Mr. Pollock, but the Mayor persisted in binding him over to Court, for contempt, in the sum of $500, which bail was entered by J. W. Riddell, Esq. In giving the bail, Mr. Childs remarked that it was entered under protest, and that Mr. McCarthy had exceeded his jurisdiction. We were also informed by one of the parties present, that Mr. Pollock intended to bring an action for false arrest, he having been held as a prisoner for one hour and a half.

A Joke Turned into Earnest.

On Thursday afternoon, two men named Graham and Mullin, met in the saloon of the El Dorado Hotel, on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. During their stay, from some cause or other, an altercation sprang up between them, which portended a test of their muscle. Not wishing a difficulty in the house, Mr. Wiggins, the barkeeper, told them in a jocund way, that as it was too cold to go out on the street to settle their dispute, perhaps they had better adjourn to the cellar, not supposing for a moment they would accede to his proposition, or, if they did, that it would end, as intended, in a joke. But the parties, it seems, took the matter in earnest, repaired to the cellar, and indulged in a regular pitched battle, "all alone by themselves," during which, if report speaks true, Graham was "knocked out of time," and forthwith went before Mayor McCarthy and entered a charge against the proprietor, Mr. Joseph R. Dickey, for keeping a disorderly house, and the case will come up next week for a hearing, and until that time it would not become us to venture an opinion as to the result. It may not be out of place, however, to state that Mr. Dickey was not present when the "underground encounter" took place, and Mr. Wiggins solemnly asseverates that he had not the slightest idea anything serious would result from his jocund invitation to repair to the cellar to settle their disputes.

Superintendents Appointed.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to announce that John J. Lawrence, Esq., has been appointed General Superintendent of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, vice J. Lewis Grant, Esq., resigned. Mr. Lawrence has great experience as a railroad man, and is eminently qualified for the responsible position to which he has been assigned. He is besides, courteous in manners and obliging in disposition, two very commendable virtues in a railroad Superintendent, which render business intercourse agreeable.

We have learned also that E. H. Williams, Esq., for some time past Assistant, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Central, vice Enoch Lewis, Esq., resigned. Mr. Williams was formerly connected with the Chicago and Galena Railroad, but has been acting in the capacity of Assistant General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad during the past year, in which position he has ingratiated himself into the favor not only of the employees of the company, but also of the business community, and we have no doubt will prove a worthy successor of Mr. Lewis, who we believe has retired to Philadelphia, after faithfully serving the interests of that immense corporation for a considerable time longer than he agreed to do in the original contract. Some months ago we predicted this promotion of Mr. Williams in our columns, and we are happy to congratulate him on the verification of our prediction.

Letter Carriers Free Delivery Report for January, 1866.

POSTOFFICES.	Delivered Mail Letters.	Delivered Drop Letters.	Delivered Newspapers.	Collected Letters.
New York	844,224	308,868	109,087	951,207
Philadelphia	407,764	279,894	99,915	675,745
Boston	272,820	62,946	35,697	230,848
Chicago	248,427	22,233	42,448	191,104
Baltimore	172,325	18,527	34,833	100,150
St. Louis	167,262	16,001	35,333	99,543
Brooklyn	133,139	10,419	24,245	32,994
Washington	108,627	10,122	24,271	68,463
Cleveland	107,271	3,420	30,378	76,611
Cincinnati	105,900	12,937	14,283	72,505
Detroit	65,154	4,953	19,422	33,535
Pittsburgh	60,595	6,332	14,230	26,719
Allegheny	14,142	1,040	3,894	5,822
Newark	57,903	5,577	17,898	37,527
Utica	48,710	2,356	16,932	23,197
Providence	48,242	3,944	2,976	9,585
Albany	45,440	4,710	7,798	20,184
Buffalo	43,809	5,124	12,901	46,082
Milwaukee	41,107	3,957	12,916	29,551
Syracuse	37,607	2,871	11,465	26,279
Louisville	37,606	3,450	10,412	24,168
Williamsburg	35,633	784	6,870	2,557
Troy	32,014	3,108	7,449	18,908
Wilmington	28,173	2,877	7,147	7,200
Charlestown	25,963	1,656	5,508	9,715
Rochester	23,524	1,901	8,174	9,253
New Haven	22,556	2710	5,062	4,696
Hartford	19,568	2,012	2,257	9,946
Total	3,317,241	805,805	622,839	2,868761

Pittsburgh and Allegheny combined show:

Mail Letters Delivered	75,734
Drop " "	7,422
Newspapers "	18,124
Collected from Lamp Post Boxes	32,551

All letters should be headed with, and addressed to streets and numbers, this will ensure their prompt delivery, and when returned from Dead Letter Office to be delivered to the writers they can readily be found.

Our Book Table.

"Mosaics of Human Life. By Elizabeth A. Thurston. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co."

Mrs. or Miss Thurston has here gathered together, from the immense granary of literature, a volume of choice grains, which every one familiar with books will prize. Under the heads of "Betrothal," "Wedded Life," "Babyhood," "Youth," "Single Life," and "Old Age," there are a thousand gems, selected from the best poets and authors, and set with such artistic skill that she very pertinently calls her work "Mosaics." We know of no similar collection, and as it has all the fulness without the dryness of a Dictionary of Quotations, it may serve the double purpose of affording pleasure in the first reading and of constant reference as to a text-book afterwards. It is very handsomely printed.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

"Principles of Education, drawn from Nature and Revelation, and applied to female Education in the upper classes. By the author of "Amy Herbert." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This, we take it, is a reprint of an English work, and hence the phrase "upper classes," which would sound strangely on the title-page of an American work. The matter of education too, is looked at, in it, from the state church point of view, and in that, also, will be peculiar to American readers. Nevertheless, the work is one of deep interest, and discusses the whole matter of education thoroughly, through all its various divisions. Parents will do well to read it carefully, making due allowance for the difference between American and English society; for the latter of which it was specially written. We do not pretend to endorse all its views, but they are all worthy of careful thought and attention.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.

The Queen's Revenge. By Wilkie Collins. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. For sale by John P. Hunt & Co.

The New License Bill.

We understand that the License bill now before the Legislature is very unpopular with the friends of Temperance in these cities, and is likely to meet with stern opposition. It will be seen in another column that the Committee on Temperance, appointed at a recent meeting of the Sabbath School Teacher's Association of the teachers connected with the churches in Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville, and Birmingham are already moving in the matter, and a meeting will be held in the First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. A number of gentlemen have held two or three private meetings on the subject, and it is likely that a strong protest against the bill will go forth both from this city and Allegheny. These gentlemen profess to know the origin of the bill and the means by which some, at least, of our legislators have been, in all likelihood, imposed upon. Some strange revelations, it is said, will be made on the subject. Ample opportunity will be afforded for our citizens to express their views on the matter, as the Legislature has adjourned till Tuesday, the 27th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mayor Morrison, at the request of the citizens of Allegheny, has called a public meeting in Excelsior Hall for Monday evening to take the matter under consideration.

Skatorial.

As this new coinage is coming into general use, we adopt it. The amusement skatorial is now at its height. Both Parks are crowded. At the Union Park there was a large crowd during the afternoon and evening, and as the ice is in the very best condition, the skaters all enjoyed themselves to the utmost. This afternoon and to-night there is to be a grand carnival. During the afternoon Master Dick, from Chicago, a splendid skater by the way, and only twelve years old, will give exhibitions of his wonderful proficiency. In the evening the scene will be varied by a display of fire works. At the Central Park the celebrated Meagher Brothers, Daniel and John, Jr., will go through their wonderful evolutions. These young gentlemen are certainly perfect in the art of skating if perfection is ever gained. Every movement of their bodies is the personification of grace. Their skating on one foot is a grand exhibition, and we believe that they can do more on one foot than most skaters can on two. Music will be in attendance to enliven the scene, and nothing will be lacking—unless it is the weather—to make the day and evening one of intense enjoyment.

Soldiers' League.

In expectation of the presence of Gen. John W. Geary, a full meeting of the Soldiers' League was held last evening. The General however, was not present, having an engagement to meet in Harrisburg.

Col. John P. Glass, who was present, offered the following resolution, which was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to memorialize the Legislature of Pennsylvania in behalf of the suggestions of Gov. A. G. Curtin, made at the session of 1865, relative to the preparation of a history of each military organization sent out from the State of Pennsylvania during the rebellion.

The following is the Committee: Messrs. Will. M. Hartzell, Gen. C. Barnes, George W. Leonard and Capt. R. Pollock.

A resolution was passed requesting the Committee on Ways and Means in the Pennsylvania Legislature to report a bill for the protection and support of the orphans of those who fell in defense of their country during the late rebellion.

The meeting, it is stated, was largely attended, and its proceedings were of a highly entertaining character.

Shelter for the Sufferers.

Messrs Editors:—So far as I know, no shelter has been provided for those who have suffered from the late disastrous fire on the corner of Prospect and Washington streets. It is to be hoped for the honor and Christian reputation of our city, that this matter will be attended to without delay. Some of the families have lost their earthly all, and are houseless. Shall they be permitted to remain so one hour? Surely the Christian charity of our good city will respond at once, 'they shall not.' In our own comfortable houses we find it difficult to keep warm in the biting weather with which we are visited. Then let us have compassion on those that are without, and see to it that they are provided with shelter and clothing. I understand that the "Girard House" and "Soldier's Home" are both vacant at present. These places should be set apart for this purpose, and if not sufficient, let them have a temporary asylum in City Hall, or some other available place. Misericordia.

Amusements.

Theatre.—The Seven Sisters filled the house last night on the occasion of the benefit of Miss Sophia G. Kuhn and Mr. McDonough. This afternoon at two o'clock the same piece will be presented, in order that families may attend, and this evening it will be presented for the last time.

Opera House.—The boiler which heats the Opera House having burned out a flue, during the past two nights this favorite place of amusement has been left out in the cold. Last night as the audience were assembling, they were told that the house was too cold to play, but if they saw fit to go in they might. Quite an audience assembled, but at nine o'clock, audience, actors and actresses were bound to admit that it was no use, and that Old Boreas "held the age." Those present had their tickets returned to them, and the house was closed. The boiler will be repaired this morning, and to-night the "Willow Copse" will be presented, and this afternoon Macbeth will be put upon the stage.

City Mortality.

Dr. Geo. L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health makes the following report of the interments in the city of Pittsburgh, from February 3d, to February 11th, 1866:

Diseases.—Softening of brain, 1; disease of stomach, 1; cancer and paralysis, 1; consumption, 2; typhoid fever, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; metritis, 1; still born, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; liver disease, 1; premature birth, 1; burn, 1; acute meningitis, 1; debility, 1; dropsy, 1; heart disease, 1; anemia, 1; typhoid remitant fever, 1.

Of the above there were, under 1 year, 6; from 1 to 2, 1; from 2 to 5, 1; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 2; from 20 to 30, 1; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 2. Males, 8; females, 11; white, 18; colored, 1; Total, 19.

Presentation.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. J. K. Creighton, who has been engaged during the present winter in teaching a class in vocal music in the Fifth U. P. Church of this city, was made the unexpected recipient of a beautiful gold-headed cane by the members of the class, as a mark of their esteem and friendship. The presentation was made by a member of the musical class, in a neat and appropriate address, to which a fitting response was made by the recipient. On the head of the cane the following inscription was engraved: "To J. K. Creighton, from 5th U. P. Church Singing Class, Feb. 15th, 1866."

Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, is now engaged in the delivery of a course of sermons, on the relationship of Judaism to Christianity. His second sermon will be delivered to-morrow at 3 P. M. We would advise all who feel any interest in the subject to go and hear him. Any of our Jewish friends who may attend will receive a warm welcome from the officers and members of the Dr's church, and will hear nothing that can offend them, even though they may not agree with the Rev. Dr. in his views on the subject, as presented by him.

The Death of Mrs. Harbison.—We have already noticed the death, by burning, of Mrs. Anna Harbison, mother of Mathew Harbison, the well known auctioneer, of Union township. Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death. It appears that the old lady had been sitting on a chair before the fire about five minutes before her clothes caught, and it is supposed that she had permitted her dress to touch the grate bars as she turned round to get into bed. She was eighty-eight years of age.

Gymnastic Exhibition.—On Tuesday evening next, the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association, will give an exhibition in Wilkins Hall, on which occasion, thirty-five of the most accomplished gymnasts and acrobats in the country will be present and take part in the exercises. Heretofore, the entertainments given by this Association, have attracted large audiences and given universal satisfaction, hence, it is safe to predict a like result for the approaching exhibition. Let the reader bear it in mind.

Fair and Festival.—The Universalists open their Fair and Festival, at City Hall, Diamond, next Monday evening, to continue for one week. No pains will be spared on the parts of the Committee who have it in charge, to make it a place of interest and amusement, to close each night with a Promenade Concert. Proceeds used to extinguish Church debts.

Apologetic.—In consequence of the space required for the speech of the Hon. Thomas Williams, in this morning's paper, our local department is necessarily curtailed. The reader, however, will not miss our local lucubrations while reading this interesting address of Mr. Williams.

Meeting in Allegheny.—By reference to another column, it will be seen that, in compliance with the request of a large number of leading citizens, Mayor Morrison has called a public meeting, to be held in Excelsior Hall, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the law, now before the Legislature.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

Meeting of Oil Refiners.

An adjourned meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Refiners' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade Rooms. The attendance was quite large, nearly all the important refineries of the city and neighborhood being represented. Mr. Hutchinson presided, and Mr. James Benney, Jr., was elected temporary Secretary.

Mr. R. W. Burke, from the committee appointed to prepare a memorial to the Pennsylvania Railroad, asking for a reduction in the present rates of freight, for the transportation of refined oil East, reported a memorial which was accepted.

Mr. Wormser, of Wormser, Myers & Co., stated that in a recent tour of business throughout the West he was surprised to learn the great discrimination made by railroads in favor of the refiners of Western cities and against those of Pittsburgh. The refiners here are debarred by double rates of freight, from competing with the oil refiners of Cleveland and other cities of the West.

Mr. Watt moved that the autographic signatures of the oil refiners composing the association be affixed to the memorial and, by the committee, taken to Philadelphia and laid before the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Resolution carried, and the Committee so instructed.

On motion, Mr. Warden was added to the Committee on the Memorial.

Mr. Waring, from the Committee on Western Freights, reported that they had laid their case before the Western railroad officials and and felt confident that the rates would be considerably reduced, so that Pittsburgh can successfully compete with the Western refiners.

On motion, Mr. Wormser was added to that Committee.

Dr. Tweddle, from the Committee on Oil Test, reported progress, stating that he had opened correspondence with the refiners of other cities upon the subject, but had not yet received any answers. The report was accepted, and the Committee continued.

Quite an animated discussion took place among the members relative to the alleged gross injustice done the Pittsburgh refiners by the present unfair and unjust manner of inspecting refined oils in New York city.

Mr. James O'Connor, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered the following communication which was adopted, and the committee asked for, appointed.

"Nine-tenths of all Pittsburgh refined oil is sold in bond and exported to Europe. As that is the main market, it becomes imperatively necessary for us to sustain the quality of Pittsburgh oil, and not to permit of rivals, who, by obtaining a higher reputation, and greater celebrity for oil manufactured by them, might seriously interfere with our interests. Under this view, I consider that Pittsburgh refined oil, and all its products, should be fairly exhibited and represented at the "Great International Exhibition," termed the "Paris Exposition," which is to be held in France. I consider it a matter of importance, and feel confident if a Committee of the Association will take the matter in charge they can forward such samples of Pittsburgh refined petroleum as will entitle it to the medal, and if so, its thus established superiority over all other refined oil will give it a character, which, in Europe, will prove of great value to us. H. H. Gengembre, No. 12 St. Clair street, is the Sub-Agent of the United States Agent, and applications for exhibitors' space must be made without delay to him. The articles themselves will not be required to be forwarded for some months. As refined petroleum now amounts to an interest of seven millions of dollars per year in Pittsburgh, I consider every proper effort should be made to retain and increase this important source of wealth to our city. I respectfully recommend a committee be appointed, consisting of President Frew, Dr. Tweddle and J. A. Hutchinson, who will, on behalf of this Association, claim the proper amount from H. P. Gengembre, agent, and who will at their convenience report fully a plan for the proper representation and exhibition of this association's refined oil and its product at the Parish Exposition."

On motion of Mr. T. W. Davis, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Davis, Wormser and O'Connor, was appointed, to inquire into the truth of the statement that the Cleveland refiners are selling Benzine at prices less than the government tax upon the same.

On motion, adjourned.

The Boy Werle—Narrow Escape from Death.

We have already noticed the arrest of a young man named Werle, and his confinement in the lock-up, on account of his being deranged. He was found in the Fifth ward, pursuing a number of school children, and it was feared that he might do them some serious injury. This morning, about eight o'clock, he asked one of the officers to conduct him to an out-house, and was taken to the vault in the rear of the office. Soon after he had entered, the officer heard his feet thumping, as it were, on the floor, and on pushing the door open found that he had let himself through the vault, and was hanging with one hand on the side of the seat, just ready to drop himself down. The officer seized him by the wrist, and screamed for help, when he was immediately joined by two others. These three struggled with the boy for a considerable time. His head being entirely under the seat, it was impossible to drag him up, and he hung suspended by one arm, fighting desperately with his other hand to free himself from the grasp of the officers. Several other men came to the rescue, and the top of the seat was broken off, when he was dragged forth from his frightful position. So violent had the boy become, under the hallucination that the men wanted to kill him, that it required the united efforts of half a dozen of them to place him in his cell. The vault is over one hundred feet deep, and as there is now a depth of some fifteen feet of water in it, the reader can form a correct idea as to the result, had he succeeded in letting himself down. His life could not have been saved, by any possibility, and the recovery of his body would have been a very difficult matter.

The boy is very violent at times, and can be trusted with nothing in the shape of dishes, or anything that he can break or tear up. He has smashed nearly all the glass within reach of him, by tearing the plastering off his cell wall, and throwing the pieces through the windows. At other times he appears quite rational, but it has become necessary to tie his hands behind his back. His father is a dairyman, and resides on Captain Biggart's farm in Chartiers township. He called to see him this morning, but positively declines to do anything for him, alleging that he cannot control him, (being crippled in the right hand) and that he has no money to spare for the purpose of having him placed in the Insane Hospital. He states, also, that the boy is of age, and contends that the county must take care of him. On being questioned as to the cause of the boy's insanity, he stated that he was injured on the head, during the holiday week, by coming in collision with another boy while skating. Previous to that time, however, he had been difficult to control, although he remained at home most of the time, and worked for his father. He does not appear to be more than eighteen or nineteen years of age, but his father alleges that he was born a few months before the great fire, which occurred in April, 1845. The old man is determined not to spend a dollar on his son's account, if he can possibly help it—for the reason that (as he puts the case) if he has to pay to have the boy sent to the asylum, he and his aged wife will have to go to the Poor House. He alleges further, as an excuse for his refusal to pay anything for the support of his son, that he has a married daughter with two children to support, her husband having been killed a year or so ago by an accident on a coal railway. The boy cannot be kept in the lock up, and as the jail is not a fit place for him, his case will probably be brought before the Court of Quarter Session.

Stealing a Watch.—Yesterday morning Francis Hanlon, before Alderman Johns, preferred a charge of the larceny of a watch against two young men in the Seventh Ward. Also, an information setting forth that he verily believed the stolen article could be found at Emanuel Le Roy's Pawn Office, upon which the Alderman issued a search-warrant, and promptly accompanying the constable, proceeded to the aforesaid pawnbroker's office, the proprietor of which somewhat demurred to the demands of the officers of the law, but the production of a search warrant induced him to facilitate the objects of the officers, and, after a thorough search, found the articles in question, having been pawned by one Oliver Graham. "Oll" having been already committed by the Mayor last night the Alderman lodged another commitment against the accused for larceny.

Fined.—A man named John Atwood, was picked up on Anderson street, this morning at an early hour, by officer Campbell, of the Allegheny night watch, while stupid from cold and the influence of liquor. He was conveyed to the Mayor's office, and after being "thawed out" was fined two dollars and discharged.

The Late Fire—Condition of the Sufferers—Prompt Action Required—A Noble Proposition.

When reviewing to-day the ruins of the fire on Thursday night, an incident occurred which, for the sake of humanity, we feel called upon to make public. Some of the poor, houseless sufferers had returned, and were about putting up stoves in the water-drenched cellars of their former homes, that they might have a place in which to shelter them and their little ones. A gentleman present remarked that it was a shame on the humanity of the age, that these people should be compelled to adopt so questionable a mode of saving themselves from death, and proffered to give one hundred dollars, or as much larger sum as might be required, to send them to the "Soldier's Home," "Girard House" or "City Hall," where they would have comfortable quarters until they could find suitable dwellings. He further agreed to deliver one hundred bushels of coal wherever they might be sent. Such practical benevolence is worthy of mention.

This incident calls forth the inquiry: What has been done for the sufferers? Has a call for a public meeting been issued to take the initiatory steps to minister to their immediate and pressing wants? Such has not been the case at the writing of this article, and in the name and behalf of suffering women and children we call upon our philanthropic citizens who have enough and to spare, to act, and to act *at once*. Delays are dangerous, and in this case doubly so. Let a meeting be called, and prompt measures taken to relieve the wants of those so suddenly deprived of house and home in a bitter cold night, and after that is done it might be well to look around and see if there are not many others in our midst who, whilst they have roofs over their heads, have not the necessary fuel to keep at bay the chilling blasts of hoary winter. We know that his honor Mayor McCarthy would be happy to respond to any request that his fellow-citizens might make in their behalf. *Let the action be prompt and effective.*

Lively Encounter with a Bear.

Bear hunts, in these modern days, and particularly in Pennsylvania, are of very rare occurrence, and hence the following account of the capture of one of the "varmints," which we clip from the Uniontown *Standard*, will be read with interest, especially by those who take pride in being classed among the "early settlers:"

David Stewart, residing near "Dunbar's Camp," some six miles from Uniontown, killed on Saturday last, a bear weighing 350 pounds. Mr. Stewart and his little son had gone out with their dogs, expecting to start a fox, but soon heard them barking furiously as if they had encountered something of which they were afraid. Approaching a ledge of rocks, Mr. Stewart discovered, to his surprise, his bearship quietly hunkered down in his den. Having no other weapon than a revolver, he determined to give him his best licks, and being but a few feet from the monster, took deliberate aim at his head, striking him on the back part near the neck, slightly fracturing his skull and causing him to sink down and tremble. Mr. Stewart's first impression was that the shot had proved fatal, but *bruin* soon revived and began to rise up, when Mr Stewart fired a second shot, which passed down through the neck and lights, lodging in his chest. But with all this wounding the bear rushed out of his den and at a sullen pace traveled half a mile, making the best defense he could against men and dogs, and was only overcome after receiving another shot from a rifle. The bear was in fine condition, "as fat as a bear," and was sold in town in small pieces at forty cents per pound! We advise our friends in the mountain to stop cultivating hoop-poles and go to raising bears!

Current Literature.

Messrs. John P. Hunt & Co. have just received full supplies of Eastern Weeklies, and literary publications, viz:

"The New York Weekly Magazine," full of interest; "The Irish American;" "The Irish People;" "The New York Clipper;" "The Boston Wide World;" The Boston American Flag;" The Nation;" "The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post," and supplement;" "The New York World;" "The New York Tribune;" "The Waverly Magazine;" "Street & Smith's Literary Album;" "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper."

The Courts.

In the District Court, before Judge Williams, the jury in the case of M. B. Lowrie Calldis vs. Frank Sellers and others, found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $500.

—The next case called was that of Andrew Schulz and wife vs. Lorenz Landgraf and wife, action for slander. On trial.

In the Common Pleas, before Judge Stowe, the case of McGrew & Co. vs. Stone, before reported, is still on trial.

Judge Mellon is not holding Court to-day.

Captured at Last.—Captain McKelvy, of the Allegheny night watch, last evening, detailed a number of his men to scour the city, in search of Henry Barton, who robbed his father of a large sum of money, as heretofore noticed. Officers Kline, Campbell and Hobson at a late hour, succeeded in finding the offender at Guize's beer saloon, Fourth ward, where he was enjoying himself to the full of his bent. He manifested no surprise at the event, and was conducted to the tombs, where he is now awaiting an examination. No portion of the stolen money was found on his person, and it is presumed that he deposited at least a part of it in the hands of a paramour.

The Other Side.—We are requested to state that an item which appeared in one of the morning papers, relating to "alleged sharp practice" on the part of four boys and a police officer, in charging for the capture of two runaway cattle, is incorrect. The animals were running at large, and considerable trouble was experienced by the parties referred to before they were secured. The boys deserved all they got, and fifty cents was paid the officer referred to, for his loss of time and exercise of muscle. The matter was not brought before the Mayor, and no costs were charged.

Wife Desertion.—Mrs. Margaret Evans, a very prepossessing and highly accomplished Welsh lady from Brady's Bend, Armstrong Co., came to this city this morning in company with her mother, and made complaint before Alderman Johns, of the Seventh ward, that her husband had deserted her. She stated that they had been married about one year, and he had not in that time provided one farthing for her support, and some months since had entirely deserted her. He is a puddler by trade, and is or was lately employed at Zug & Son's rolling mill in the Fifth ward. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Church Meeting.—At a late meeting of the teachers from different Sabbath Schools, a committee was appointed to call a general meeting, that a *practical* plan may be adopted for the cause of temperance in our city.

Agreeable to the resolution there will be a meeting held in the First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, on Monday evening, February 19th, at 7½ o'clock.

All are invited to attend.

From the Lumber Region.—The Raftsman's *Journal* says: "Owing to the rain and melting of the snow, in the beginning of the week, the water has risen several feet in the river, but, as yet, not sufficiently high to carry out the ice—it being unusually heavy. Should we have a sudden break-up, at this time, the loss of lumber would be immense, as very little of it has been properly secured against such an emergency."

Disorderly Conduct.—Alderman Johns, of the Seventh Ward, this morning entertained the complaint of Mary Phillips against Margaret Jones, for gross disorderly conduct in indulging in the most foul and obscure language and calling her by the grossest epithets. After a hearing the Alderman committed her for ten days, but through the intercession of friends she was released during the day.

Frozen to Death.—Thomas Wood, an old citizen of Clearfield county, was found frozen to death on the 5th inst., on his farm near the borough of Clearfield. He was subject to "fainting spells," and it is supposed that he fell in one of these spells, as he was engaged in hauling wood, and was found lying beside the sled. He was over sixty-seven years of age.

Pardoned.—Robert Gillespie, who was tried about two years ago and found guilty on a charge of highway robbery, and sentenced to an imprisonment of five years in the Western Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin.

In the Tombs.—A lad named Finnerty was locked up in the Allegheny tombs, last night, as a punishment for acting disorderly in the Second Ward.

MEDICAL.

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

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DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO., 75, FOURTH STREET.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sales.
U. S. SECURITIES				
U. S. Sixes, 1881	—	103 50	104 00	103 50
U. S. 5-20's	—	102 00	102 50	103 00
U. S. 7-30's	—	99 00	99 25	99 25
U. S. 10-40's	—	94 00	94 25	94 00
U. S. Certificates	—	98 25	98 50	98 50
RAILROAD.				
P. F. W. & C. R. R.	100 00	89 00	92 00	89 00- 91 50
Cleveland & Pitts	100 00	78 00	79 00	79 00
Allegheny Valley	50 00	----	10 00	8 25
Allegheny & Manch	50 00	—	—	—
Birmingham	—	—	—	—
Connellsville	50 00	9 50	9 75	9 50- 9 75
Citizens	—	—	—	—
Pitts. & Steubenv'le	50 00	5 50	6 00	5 50 5 00
Pennsylvania	50 00	54 50	54 75	54 75
BANKS.				
Bank Pittsburgh	50 00	60 00	62 00	60 50- 61 00
First National	100 00	150 00	—	150 00
Second National	100 00	126 00	128 00	126 00
Third National	100 00	124 50	—	125 00
Fourth National	100 00	—	113 00	112 00
M. & M. National	50 00	60 00	61 00	61 00
Exchange National	50 00	65 00	66 00	66 00
Mechanics' Nat	50 00	70 00	—	—
Iron City National	50 00	79 50	80 00	79 50
Citizens National	50 00	90 00	91 00	90 75
Allegheny National	50 00	56 50	57 00	57 00
Nat. Bk. Commerce	100 00	108 00	110 00	108 00
Peoples' National	100 00	106 50	108 50	106 00
Farmers' Deposit	100 00	—	150 00	—
German National	100 00	—	140 00	140 00
Tradesmans' Nat	100 00	—	—	—
First (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	125 00	—	124 50
Second (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	—	—	—
First Birmg.) Nat	100 00	—	—	—
Manch. Savings'	50 00	50 00	50 00	
INSURANCE.				
Allegheny	—	—	—	—
Boatmens'	25 00	—	30 00	25 00
Cash	50 00	—	53 00	—
Citizens'	50 00	—	—	—
Eureka	50 00	—	—	—
Man. & Merchants	25 00	—	—	—
Monongahela	37 00	—	42 00	40 00
Pennsylvania	50 00	45 00	48 00	50 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	63 00	—	—
Peoples'	25 00	—	40 00	—
Western	44 00	—	—	—
German	100 00	—	—	—
BRIDGE.				
Birmingham	25 00	—	—	—
Hand Street	50 00	—	—	—
Monongahela	25 00	28 75	30 00	28 75
St. Clair Street	25 00	—	—	—
GAS.				
Allegheny	25 00	—	—	—
Birmingham	25 00	30 00	—	30 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	—	30 00	—
OIL.				
Columbia	50 00	24 25	24 50	24 75
Dalzell	10 00	1 50	2 00	1 75- 2 00
C. R. & Pithole	1 00	—	—	—
Fleming & Blood	4 00	20	—	[illegible]
Phila. Lanc. & C. R.	1 00	40	75	[illegible]
Union Lubric	1 00	25	80	[illegible]
Tack	5 00	10	30	[illegible]

Gold continues weak and unsettled, fluctuating between 137⅝ and 137¼, which is a decline as compared with yesterday. Government bonds are strong and tending up, with a good demand for Seven Thirties in this market, and a very light supply. Bank shares in fair demand and held firmly—Insurance and Oil stocks quiet and unchanged.

—In the speech of President Johnson to the Virginia delegation, at the White House, we find the following interesting passage on the subject of the currency. Coming in incidentally as it does, it is more conclusive as to the policy of the Government in the administration of its finances, than it would be had the address of the President been especially confined to the subject. It will be seen that he looks to a resumption of specie payments more through the building up of the business of the country to the present supposed inflation, than to reaching that desirable result through a contraction of the volume of the currency. He says:

"If these States be fully restored, the area for the circulation of the national currency, which is thought by some to be inflated to a very great extent, will be enlarged, the number of persons through whose hands it is to pass will be increased, the quality of commerce in which it is to be employed as a medium of exchange will be enlarged, and then it will begin to approximate what we all desire, a specie standard. If all the States were restored, if peace and order reigned throughout the land, and the industrial pursuits, all the avocations of peace were again resumed, the day would not be far distant when we could put into the commerce of the world $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 worth of cotton and tobacco, and the various products of the Southern States which would constitute in part a basis of this currency. Then, instead of the coin being inverted, we should reverse the position and put the base at the bottom, as it ought to be, and the currency of the country will rest on a sound and enduring basis, and surely that is a result which is calculated to promote the interests not only of one section, but the whole country, from one extremity to the other."

—A New York paper remarks:

"The compound-interest notes are now so much in demand, and are becoming so generally popular throughout the country, that considerable surprise is expressed that no steps are taken to reduce the active currency by exchanging for these compound notes a part of the greenback legal-tender circulation. This conversion has been abundantly proved by experience to be a safe and effectual method of contracting the currency and checking inflation, and there is no necessity to wait for the passage of the new loan bill or of any other law whatever, as the act of June 30, 1864, authorizes the conversion into compound notes of the whole or any part of the outstanding greenback circulation."

—The New York *Tribune*, of Feb. 15th, says:

"The proposition of the Controller of the currency to add $100,000,000 of capital to the National bank scheme is much applauded by all speculators for a rise in commodities and stocks, but finds little favor elsewhere. What the country wants is less currency, and all attempts to increase it directly or indirectly by Congress should be discouraged. The present law could be amended to advantage by obliging every bank to deposit with the Government ten per cent of legal-tender upon its circulation, and to keep fifteen per cent more of legal money in their own custody."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New York.

New York, Feb. 16.—Railway speculation was strong this morning, and there was a sharp advance on some of the leading shares. Bears were covering to some extent, which assisted in the upward movement. The feature of the list was a rise of 10 per cent on Wabash. The market was strong at second board and decidedly better on leading shares. There was more demand for stocks and considerable animation. At the last board the market was a little off from the highest point. Boards to-day resolved to hold no session on the 22nd inst., out of respect for the memory of Washington.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.:

Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 27; Cumberland Coal, 45; New York Central, 90⅝; Erie, 80¾; Hudson River, 104; Reading, 101⅞; Michigan Southern, 71¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 81⅞.

The Money Market was very easy, to-day, and there was more business done at five per cent. than for some days past. Government Stocks were firmer and in fair demand, especially 7-30 Notes. State Bonds remain steady, but the sales are small. Miscellaneous shares were generally strong. There is less activity in Gold to-day; the market is well supplied, and closed at 137½. The Government has commenced to disburse the February interest on 7-30 Notes, amounting, in all, to ten millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

New York Market.

New York, February 16.—Cotton—Dull and heavy, at 44@45c for Middling.

Flour—Heavy, and common and inferior grades are 10c lower, at $7,50@7,80 for Extra State, $8,35@8,75 for Extra R. H. O., and $8,90@10,75 for trade brands.

Whisky—Dull; State $2,22.

Grain—Wheat dull and declining; New Amber Milwaukee, $1,70. Rye in request; Western, 82½@83½c in store and delivered. Barley quiet, at $1,15@1,18. Corn slightly in buyer's favor, at 74c for unsound, and 74@78c for sound Mixed Western in store and delivered. Oats in moderate request, at 39@43c for unsound Western, and 43@45c for sound.

Groceries—Coffee more active and firm. Sugar quiet and steady, at 11½@13½c for Porto Rico; 11@13¼c for Cuba Muscovado; Havana, 12¼@13c. Molasses dull, at 41; Cuba, 64.

Petroleum—Dull.

Provisions—Pork closed firmer, at $28,75; New Mess closing at $28,50; New Mess for March and April, $28,50@28,62½. Beef steady. Beef hams dull and heavy. Cut meats firmer at 17½@13c for Shoulders; 16¼@18½c for Hams. Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut on the spot and all February, at seller's option, 15c. Dressed hogs firm at 12¾@12⅝c for Western, and 13@13¼ for City. Lard lower at 15@17½c. Butter firmer at 22@35c for Ohio, and 32@43c for State. Cheese firm at 16@22c.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—Flour quiet and without any change in prices; sales 1100 bbls; superfine sold at $7,75.

Grain—Wheat is dull, at $1,80@1,85 for new red. Corn dull, at 52c for No. 1, shelled. Oats dull, at 35c for No. 2.

Hogs—Dull and prices nominal. Small sales of live at $9,50@10,25. Dressed are held at $11,00. Receipts for the last twenty-four hours 500 head.

Provisions—Quiet but firm, without decided change in prices. City Mess Pork is in demand, at $28,50, for city, but holders ask $29,00. Bulk Meats and Bacon dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Lard is in demand, at 17½c, but holders ask 18c for prime city.

Groceries—Dull.

Cotton—Dull, at 42c for middling.

Whisky—Dull and prices nominal, at $2,20 free.

Gold, 137½.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Feb. 16.—Money more active at 6 per cent. on call loans. Sterling firmer and more doing at 107¾@108. Gold a shade easier, opening at 137½, declining to 137¼, and closing at 137½.

Stocks.—Government Stocks firm, stocks better; U. S. 6s '81 coupons, 104⅜; do 5-20 coupons '62, 103⅝; do '64, 103⅝; regular '65, 103⅝; 7-30s 1st series, 99⅝; do 2d series 99⅜; do 3d series 99⅜; New York Central, 90½; Erie 80⅞; Reading 101⅝; Toledo and Wabash, 40; Michigan Southern, 71⅝; Michigan Central 104⅝; Pittsburgh, 81⅝; North Western, 29¼; do preferred 56½; Toledo, 108½; Rock Island, 106¼; Fort Wayne, 94⅞; Chicago and Alton, 120.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, }
Friday, Feb. 16, 1866. }

Dullness and stagnation continue to be the ruling characteristics of the produce markets, and what is worse than all, there is no indication at present of any immediate improvement. The general impression seems to be that values must still further depreciate, and business will be very much restricted while this feeling prevails—both retailers and consumers will restrict their purchases to supplying their immediate wants, and trade, generally, will continue dull and depressed, until financial matters become more settled, and the spring trade sets in.

GRAIN—No demand for Wheat, and we have no sales to report. Oats dull but unchanged—may be quoted at 42@43, on track, and 46@48 for small lots. Corn is selling in a small way from store at 70 to 75. Rye is in demand, and prime Penna. sells readily at 75c. Barley is dull, and too irregular to be quoted correctly.

GROCERIES—Sugars are firm and a shade higher. Cuba is now quoted at 13@14; Porto Rico, 14½@15½; Crushed 19; "B" Coffee 17¼; "A" Coffee, 18. Coffee is firm but unchanged at 30 to 31 for good to prime Rio. Porto Rico Molasses 80 to 90c, and Sorghum, 70 to 75c. Rice, 10½@11c for Rangoon, and 12½@13c for North Carolina.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet but steady, with a fair jobbing demand, and prices have undergone no essential change. Sales 10,000 lbs reported at 15 for Shoulders; 18 for Ribbed Sides, and 23¼ for Sugar Cured Hams. Sales of Lard reported at 16½@17 for country, and 18@18¼ for city. No demand for Mess Pork, and nothing doing in Bulk Meats.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a fair local demand, and prices are firm but unchanged—$8 to $8½ for Spring Wheat, and $10 to $10¼ for Winter. Sale of 50 bbls, re-packed, Spring, at $8, and 50 bbls "Dayton City" at $10,35. Rye Flour is dull and nominal at $5¼@5¾ per bbl, and Buckwheat Flour is firm at $9 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for prime Roll, and prices have still further advanced—sales of some 30 packages reported at 35 to 40.

EGGS—Fresh packed in good demand and higher, with sales reported to-day at 36@38.

CHEESE—Steady but unchanged—21 for Hamburg and 22 for Goshen.

POTATOES—Sale on track of two car loads at $1,10 per bushel; from store, we continue to quote at $1,15@1,20 per bush, and $3,50@3,75 per barrel.

APPLES—Unchanged and a little dull; regular sales reported at $6½ to $7½ per bbl.

DRIED—Apples may be quoted at 13 to 16—Peaches dull and unchanged. Sales of 10 bbls pitted Cherries at 50 per lb; 15 bbls Blackberries at 40; and 10 bbls Cherries, seeds in, at 13.

OIL—Lard Oil is in fair demand but a shade lower; sales of 40 bbls No. 1 at $1 85.

BEANS—In fair demand, with a sale of 10 bbls at $1,75 per bush, and 5 bbls do at $2.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in good demand and sells readily on arrival at $2¾. Clover and Timothy are nominal at $7 to $7¼ for the former, and $3½@3¾ for the latter.

HOMINY—Is dull but unchanged at 3 cents to the trade and 3¼@3½ for small lots.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette }
Friday, Feb. 16, 1866. }

The Crude market was very quiet to-day, but one transaction reported, 200 bbls at 25, bbls included. On the spot, quotations may be fairly given at 19@20, bbls returned, and 24@25 bbls included, according to gravity, and the supply of low gravities is almost exhausted. For future delivery there is still some inquiry but we have no new transactions to report, and 19 cents seems to be the prevailing figure named for oil to be delivered on the opening of navigation. There is, also, considerable inquiry for bonded oil, and as buyers and sellers are coming a little closer together, we shall probably have some transactions to report within the next few days. In the present condition of the market it is almost impossible to give accurate quotations, though we are cognizant of offers having been made to-day to sell for March delivery in Philadelphia at 47½@48. Free oil is dull and drooping, the demand being restricted almost entirely to supplying the wants of the retail trade. Residuum may be quoted at $4,25@4,50 per bbl. Naptha is dull and nominal.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

Chicago, February 16, 1866.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat, better, held at $1,29 for No. 1 Spring. Corn, held at 38c. Oats, quiet, at 22½c for No. 1, and 19c for No. 2. Rye, 50c.

Whisky—Nominal, at $2,15.

Provisions—Mess Pork, dull, at $26. Bulk Shoulders 10⅜c; Sides, 13½c; Pickled Hams, are dull, at from 16 to 17c.

Hides, Wool, and Petroleum, unchanged.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Western Press.

New York, February 16, 1866.

Petroleum stocks were strong to-day at both boards and higher prices were made especially on Palmer, Hamilton McClintock and Pithole; Bennehoff Run, 16,00; Excelsior, 1,00; First National, 45; Ham McClintock, 4,50; Oil Creek, 4,50; Pit Hole, 11,00; Palmer, 4,00; Shade River, 2,55; United States, 17,00; Guild Farm, 50; Oceanic, 37; Bliven, 4,00; Bradley, 48; Webster, 92.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Flour—Dull and declined 10@15c.

Grain—Wheat quiet at 1,19@1,19½ for No. 1. Corn very dull. Oats dull.

High Wines—2,14@2,15.

Provisions—Firm. Mess Pork 25. Lard dull. Nothing doing in English Meats, Bulk and Green Meats and Sweet Pickled Hams.

Hogs—Declined at 20@30c, closing quiet at 8,50 for medium to good; dressed quiet at 10,75@11,00.

Receipts—900 bbls. flour; 400 bushels wheat; 1,5060 bushels corn; 4,200 hogs; 500 dressed hogs; shipments, 2,500 bbls. flour.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

Baltimore, Feb. 14.—A lot of 1200 bags damaged Rio, ex-Adelaide Pandergast, was offered to-day at auction, for account of the underwriters, and sales were made of 100 bags at 23½c, currency, and of 1050 bags at from 24½c to 26¼c, currency, being all that was offered. In addition to this we note a sale of 50 bags Rio at 20⅝c, gold. The market continues quite firm in tone, and we quote as before, viz: Rio at 18@19c, gold, common to fair; 20@20½c, gold, for good to prime; 21@21½c, gold, for choice; Laguayra at 23@23½c, gold, and Java at 28@28½c, gold. The stock here is about 16,000 bags.

Cleveland Market.

Cleveland, Feb. 15.—Wheat—Dull and irregular, but firm for high grades. Sales 2 cars very choice old No. 1 red from store at $2,20; 3 cars No. 2 red at $1,50; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1,60. Corn—Steady and unchanged, and in fair demand. Sales 5 cars and 1400 bush new shelled from store at 50c. Oats—Dull and inactive. Held at 38@39c for Ohio No. 1 in car lots; 33@55c for Western. Rye—Dull and nominal at 65@67c from store. Barley—Dull and inactive.

Wilmington Market.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 9.—No transactions reported in spirits or crude turpentine. Rosin—sales of 43 bbls common at $3,25; and 45 do inferior No. 2 at $3,50 per bbl. Tar—240 barrels changed hands at $2,15 per bbl. Cotton—sales of 10 bales at 40 cents per pound for middling. Timber—Five rafts sold at $10 for common, and $15 per M for prime.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—There is a fair demand for Cloverseed, but the market is very poorly supplied; the receipts are small; only 300 bush found buyers at $7@7,87½ for fair and choice; 100 bush of timothy sold at $4,25. Flax seed sells on arrival at $3@3,95 per bush.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Feb. 16.—3 bbls butter, J Coblenz; 35 bdls felloes, Herdman & Keefer; 9 sks beans, Kerr & Emery; 7 dressed hogs, 2 pkgs butter, 2 do lard L H Voigt & co; 84 sks barley, 95 do corn, Dan Wallace; 25 bbls beans, Fetzer & Armstrong; 71 bxs soap, Arbuckles & co; 1 keg varnish, Irvin & co; 2 bbls buckwheat flour, H Riddle; 16 cases pearl candles, W H Byram; 2 pkgs butter J Kirkpatrick & Bro; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 100 do do, W Linhart; 100 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 224 bdls paper, McElroy & Harrison; 1 bbl eggs, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 10 cks pearls, McKee & Bro; 250 pigs lead, J B Canfield; 4 bbls butter, H Rea jr; 5 do do, Meek & Armstrong.

Allegheny Station, February 16.—2 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 1 car lumber, Jno Taggard; 109 bbls oil, Ardesco Oil Co; 25 bales cotton, Holmes & Bell; 30 do do, King & Pennock; 12 bdls chairs, Hadley & co; 50 doz brooms, Jno Hutchinson; 102 bgs oats, A Kirk & co; 1 car oats, J McKinney; 1 car lumber, Phelps, Park & co; 52 sks oats, Ewer & Hamilton; 7 sks rags C Ruggles; 20 pkgs frames, J Lyons.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rail Road.—Feb. 16.—35 sks wool, S Harbaugh & co; 3 bbls tallow, Keefer & Hammett; 2 cars metal, Nimick & co; 1 car lumber, J Naney; 2 do do, Geo Ruff; 2 pks poultry, J Fulton; 7 do butter, Butler & Wliter; 55 bbls oil, McCreight, Cushman & co; 148 sks oats, Voigt & co; 3 bbls molasses, L J Blanchard; 1 do do, S S Morrow; 3 cases tobacco, Stuffee & Kennedy; 40 bdls brooms, Caldwell & Bro; 1 bx tobacco, McGinnis & co; 2 cars potatoes, T C Jenkins; 5 do do, Potter, Aiken & Shepard.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R. Feb. 16.—7 bbls hominy, B Ford, 1 pkg glass, Lorenz & Wightman; 117 sks mill feed, Keil & Ritchart; 4 bbls seed, 3 sks rags, Voigt & co; 61 sks barley, Meanor & Harper; 4 pkgs hardware, Logan & Gregg; 86 sks barley, F Shields; 1 car corn, Jos Dorrington; 20 tons bones, Allegheny Test Co.

RIVER NEWS.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.

The river is falling, but the quantity of ice on the pier prevented us from ascertaining the amount of water now in the channel. The weather continues bitter cold, and business at the landing is froze up.

The Allegheny river is running out ice heavily. Navigation may be considered virtually suspended. Not a single boat has gone out on this rise, if we except the Leonora of whose whereabouts we are uninformed. The Star, Fearless and Sam Roberts, tow boats bound down, are laid up below Wheeling. The America and Camelia, bound up, and the Rubicon bound down are at Wheeling.

The Armenia, and Coal Hill, the latter a tow-boat, are at Steubenville, upward bound. The Leni Leoti, Lion, Ormsby and Collier, the last three being tow-boats, all downward bound, are at New Cumberland. The Glasgow and Delaware, bound down, are at Wellsville. The Tom Rees, tow-boat, bound down, is at Georgetown. The Armadillo, bound down, is at Christler's landing. For the above facts, we are indebted to Capt. A. C. McCallum, jr., of the Armenia.

Special Dispatch to the Board of Trade.

St. Louis, 10 A. M., Feb. 16, 1866.

Seven feet scant to Cairo. Navigation entirely suspended—intensely cold.

Cincinnati, 11:40 A. M., Feb. 16, 1866.

The river has risen 4½ inches during last night, and still swelling slowly; ten feet hence to Louisville; seven feet in canal. Nevada left for Pittsburgh last night. No arrivals. Weather clear and cold. Mercury six degrees below zero.

STEAMBOATS.

1866. 1866.

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Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 8:30 p. m.

STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER BAYARD

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER

Leaves Parkersburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 a. m.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 p. m., and Cleveland at 2:25 a. m. Also, with trains of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 p. m.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum River; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 a. m. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:45 p. m., and at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. next morning.

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Merchants will be supplied as above and by Pittsburgh Jobbers and ladies in all the first-class retail stores in this city. Inquire for

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AT LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.

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JAMES BOWN,

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FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELL

No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Well borers furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	RATCHETS
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ROPE, LEATHER AND GUM BELTING,

All of which I have constantly in store. oc31:3md

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Superfine black, colored cloths, and doe skins, as usual, warranted fast in colors, and sound texture. Melton Cloths and other new coatings, new styles for entire suits.

A great variety of fine cassimeres for Pants, Vests, for morning and evening wear.

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WHY PAY A HIGH RENT when you can purchase a good Dwelling House and Lot of Ground for $1,400, pleasantly situated on Webster street, Allegheny City, at the corner of North alley; a porch, hall, six rooms and cellar. Possession April 1st.

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